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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi.

VOL. XXXVI NO. 59 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1948 Price: 2 ANNAS

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IRAN AS U.S. WAR-BASE AGAINST RUSSIA?

Uncle Sam's 3-Year Plan For Persia

Demand For European Union In Commons

Draft Security Pact Completed At Brussels Conference

LONDON, March 12. (I.P.A.): Indian Press Association understands that the United States Government has drafted a three-year plan for Iran. This plan is intended to equip Iran with modern mechanised army and give thorough training to the armed forces. During the war, the Iranian highways and particularly the air-fields suffered serious damage, and the United States army experts are expected to plan construction of these.

The entire American designs, of course, are intended to convert Iran into an important war-base for the United States in case of a war against the Soviet Union. These bases are similar to those of Turkey.

FIVE-POWER TALKS CONCLUDE

BRUSSELS, March 12 (Reuter): Five-Power talks for a Western Union Security Pact ended here today with the completion of a draft treaty.

Delegates from Britain, France and the Benelux countries—Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg—had written the draft in nine days—less than two months after the British Foreign Minister, Mr Ernest Bevin, first urged the need for Western European Union in Parliament of Jan. 22.

The conference ended with a plenary session to clear up final details.

An official 'communique' said the draft contained defence, economic and cultural clauses within the framework of the United Nations Charter.

The draft would be submitted to the Governments of the Five Powers for approval and would be signed in Brussels next week.

"It will be up to each Government to publish the substance of the 50-year—treaty after its final approval" the 'communique' added

"IZVESTIA" CALLS IT "PLOT AGAINST PEACE IN EUROPE"

MOSCOW, March 12 (Reuter): The Soviet Government newspaper 'Izvestia' said today: "A plot against peace in Europe and against the democratic movement in the very hearts of the states taking part has been hatched in Brussels.

"The calculations of the American expansionists and their servile agents in knocking together a military and political bloc in Western Europe are being made without taking into consideration the European people themselves."

A Tass, official Soviet news agency, despatch from Brussels said: "It is reported that the draft of the 'Defensive Pact' of the five countries provides for the reorganisation of armies and the standardisation of armaments."

COUNCIL OF WESTERN EUROPE

M. P.s' Call For Its Immediate Establishment

LONDON, March 12 (Reuter). Members of Parliament tonight tabled a motion in the House of Commons calling for immediate establishment of a Council of Western Europe with authority to co-ordinate social, economic, and defence policies, to organise trade, to stabilise currency and to deal with many other matters.

These members include Conservative, Liberal and Liberal National representatives—all parties except the Communist.

(SEE PAGE 7)

ANGLO-TURKISH TALKS

LONDON, March 12 (Reuter): Turkish Foreign Minister Neemeddin Sadak, in London, on his way to the 16-Nation Marshall Plan Conference opening in Paris on Monday, today discussed with British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin problems which may arise out of the European recovery programme, and questions which mutually affect Britain and Turkey.

A statement issued after the meeting said: "The conversation provided an opportunity to reaffirm the close friendship which existed between the governments and countries, who will co-operate in the future as in the past, on the basis of the Anglo-Turkish Alliance of 1939, for the maintenance of good relations and world peace."

The two foreign ministers talked for 45 minutes. Their discussions were described in the statement as "cordial".

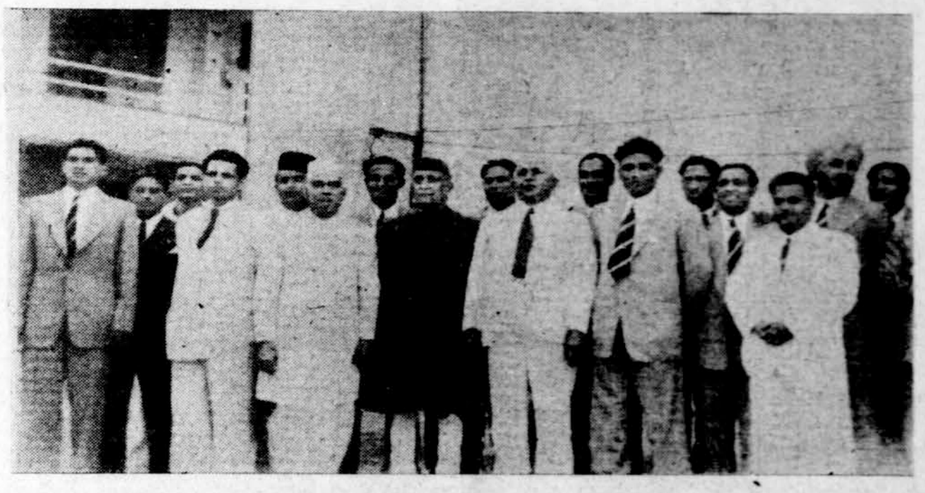
NERVE CENTRE OF REDS' ACTIVITY?

CANBERRA, March 12 (Reuter): A group of Government backbenchers has asked the Australian Government to investigate opposition allegations that the Soviet Legation in Canberra is the nerve centre of Australian Communist activity.

If true, they said, diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union should be severed. If untrue, such whisperings should be stopped.

Ministers in past debates on industrial troubles have consistently minimised Communist industrial influence but Mr. H. C. Barnard, Minister for Repatriation, said today that Communists in Australia were "taking advantage" of the misfortunes which were the inevitable aftermath of war."

KARACHI, March 12. (API): The first budget session of the Pakistan Parliament which began on February 23, ended here today when the Deputy President, Mr. Tamizuddin Khan adjourned the House "SINE DIE"



Reception to Indian cricketers on their return from the Australian tour: Photo shows the Governor of Bombay in the centre at the welcome accorded at the C.C.I.

BROTHERHOOD FOR GANDHIAN WAY OF LIFE

TASK BEFORE WARDHA MEETING OF CONSTRUCTIVE WORKERS FROM ALL OVER INDIA

WARDHA, MARCH 12 (API): THE FORMATION OF A BROTHERHOOD OF ALL THOSE WHO BELIEVE IN GANDHIAN WAY OF LIFE IS LIKELY TO BE CONSIDERED AT THE TWO-DAY "CONSTRUCTIVE WORKERS' CONFERENCE", BEGINNING AT SEVAGRAM TOMORROW.

Top-ranking Congress leaders and other prominent invitees who have arrived here during the last two days to attend the Conference include Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, Acharya J. B. Kripalani and Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani., Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Dr. Pratulla Chandra Ghosh, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Appasaheb Patwardhan.

There have been informal discussions amongst the leaders on the role of constructive workers in the changed circumstances in the country, and a tentative draft embodying the result of the discussions, which was prepared last night is likely to be placed before the open Conference tomorrow.

60 East Punjab Students For Wardha

SIMLA, March 12 (API): The East Punjab Government is sending 60 students to Wardha at Government expense for training in the various village industries such as oil pressing, pottery, handmade paper, gur, manufacture, bee-making, soap-making manufacture of paints and varnishes, grinding and shoe-making.

Four students are also being sent to Noakhali for necessary training in the art of manufacture of 'Charkhas' from bamboos, which is not yet known in the East Punjab.

LATE NEWS

'South Star' Runs Aground In North Sea

AMSTERDAM, March 12 (U.P.I.): The 8,000-ton American steamer, 'South Star" ran aground today east of the Dutch North Sea island Schiermonnikoog. The "South Star" was 'en route' from Baltimore to Bremen.

NEHRU FOR WARDHA

NAGPUR, March 12 (A.P.I): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, arrived here by air this evening from Delhi. Pandit Nehru and party will leave for Wardha by car tomorrow morning to attend the Constructive Workers Conference.

RAVI IN SPATE

LAHORE, March 12 (A.P.I.): The River Ravi is in spate, the water level showing a steep rise of about ten feet during the last two days. Two villages in Lahore district, Sanda Kalan and Mahomood are now under water. No loss of life has so far been reported but standing crops have been destroyed.

INTERVENTION ON CZECH CRISIS SOUGHT.

LAKE SUCCESS, March 12 (U.P.A.) Chile formally called on the United Nations Security Council today to intervene in the Czechoslovakian crisis and take action against Russia for allegedly supervising the Communist seizure of power.

35 DROWNED AS CHILEAN STEAMER CAPSIZES

SANTIAGO (Chile), March 12 (UPA): At least 35 persons were drowned today when the river steamer 'Helvetia' capsized and sank at Puerto Carahue on the Imperial River in south Chile.

FALSE ALARM AT U.S. CONSULATE IN JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM, March 12 (Reuter): The United States Consul-General in Jerusalem, Mr. Robert McAtee and members of his staff evacuated the Consulate building today, after an anonymous telephone warning in Hebrew that it would be blown up "in 30 minutes".

Theebaw's Throne Back In Burma

Mountbatten's Address At Presentation Ceremony

RANGOON, March 12 (Reuter): Lord Mountbatten, Governor-General of India, today returned to the Burmese people the throne of King Theebaw the last Burmese King, in an impressive and colourful 20-minute ceremony at the house of the President, Sao Shwe Thaik.

The throne was taken to India by the British when Burma was annexed in 1866 and has been assembled at the Presidential Palace in Burma, since it was returned to the country from Calcutta last month.

HISTORIC RELICS

Lord Mountbatten speaking on the occasion of the presentation of King Theebaw's Throne and a silver mat to the people of Burma today said: "These historic relics come with the warmest wishes and goodwill of all of us in India, and with them go our fervent hope and firm belief that Burma will enjoy to the full the fruits of peace and freedom in the years to come.

The Governor-General said: "As I stand here in this great room memories come crowding fast around me. Here I danced as a young man 26 years ago, but most I think of the period nearly three years ago when we returned to Rangoon. Here in this room I held an investiture for the presentation of medal ribbons to Allied soldiers of many nationalities, and here too I had a small afternoon reception where General Aung San and many of his colleagues assembled in a friendly and happy gathering.

"With my close connections with Burma, whose name I have the honour to bear in my title, I was keen that my visit should be marked in some special way. "On Burma's Independence Day on the 4th January, I made a token presentation to your Ambassador in Delhi of the small Taktaposh, which was formerly at the west end of the Throne Room in Government House, Calcutta. This is the Taktaposh you see before you: It originally belonged to King Theebaw and was taken from the Palace in Mandalay in 1885. I arranged with U. Win that I would take this Taktaposh with me in the aeroplane and deliver it in person in Rangoon.

Behind me in the Mandalay Hlutdaw Throne which I shall unveil shortly. This was last used by King Theebaw of Burma when he visited the Hlutdaw, in Mandalay, and which is a replica of the famous Lion Throne of King Theebaw which used to stand in the great hall of audience in the palace of Mandalay, now, alas, burnt to the ground. I also bring with me another object of historical interest—a silver mat which according to tradition was woven by Queen Su Pa Ya Lat for King Theebaw".

(SEE PAGE 4)

INDIA'S CONSTITUTION

NEW DELHI, March 12. (IPA): The Indian Press Association understands that it is proposed to set up a small committee consisting of some members of the Consembly in order to scrutinize the draft constitution of India drawn up by the Constitution Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Ambedkar. The proposed committee will examine various clauses of the draft constitution and any amendments or changes in the draft or the provisions of the Constitution Bill that may be considered necessary.

It is expected that the committee will conclude its work before the Consembly meets to take up the consideration of the draft constitution.

Don't Expect Minister To Become Magician

Neogy's Reply To Cut Motion On Rehabilitation Of Refugees

Postal And Telegraphic Delay Criticised In Indian Parliament

NEW DELHI, March 12. (A.P.I.): The Relief and Rehabilitation Minister Mr. K. C. Neogy, asserted in the Dominion Parliament today that Government were doing their best in the matter of rehabilitation of the refugees.

The problem with which the country was faced was unprecedented and yet they had tackled it with a fair amount of success.

He pointed out that rehabilitation and resettlement was possible on a satisfactory scale only with the general development of the country as a whole and after a permanent settlement of the property left behind by the refugees in their respective Dominions.

Mr. Neogy was replying to cut motions moved on the demand for grants made in respect of his Ministry.

Pandit Thakur Dass Bhargawa moved a cut to discuss the permanent rehabilitation of refugees. The Government of India, he said, had done admirable work in evacuating, feeding and clothing the non-Muslims from Pakistan, but it had failed to take any positive steps to resettle them in life on a permanent basis. The Development Board set up by the Government had drawn up good schemes but nothing was done to give them practical effect. A proposal was made to build neat colonies round about Delhi for refugees but even though many months had passed, the schemes was still in an embryo stage. Inspite of great sympathy from the authorities nothing concrete had been accomplished for the benefit of the refugees.

Pandit Bhargawa urged the Government to come to an effective settlement with the Government of Pakistan on problems like banks, safe-deposit vaults and other matters relating to refugees. There were 2,000 houses lying vacant in Delhi alone but the Government had refused to let the refugees occupy them because it was hoping against hope to bring back the Muslims. There was a glaring disparity between the policies of the two Governments regarding refugees.

The policy of the Government of India was based on noble principles, no doubt, but it was essentially unpractical and in relation to the displaced persons it was even inhuman.

Mrs. Renuka Ray urged that more positive steps should be taken in regard to the rescue and restoration of women and children.

Mrs. Ray emphasised the need for a proper planned scheme for the rehabilitation of these unfortunate women and girls. Besides there were those women who remained back more or less as hostages so that their near and dear ones could get away to India. Special efforts must be made to recover them.

NO RETURN TO PAKISTAN HOMES

Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir said the attiture of the Government and the All-India Congress Committee

(Continued on Page 7)

Minister's Son Commits Suicide

CUTTACK, March 12 (UPI): Binayak Choudhury, the only son of Mr. Naba Krishna Choudhury, the Revenue Minister of Orissa, committed suicide this morning by taking overdose of potassium cyanide. He was removed to the hospital where he died a few minutes later. The deceased was aged about 17 years.

Mr. Kailash Nath Katju, the Governor, the Ministers and many members of the Assembly later called on Mr. Choudhury's residence and offered condolences to him.

MR. JINNAH FOR EAST PAKISTAN

KARACHI, March 12 (API): The Governor-General of Pakistan, Mr. Jinnah is expected to leave Karachi for Dacca by air on his East Bengal tour on March 13 and return to Karachi on March 20.

He will leave for Peshawar by air on April on a tour of the North West Frontier.

DEATH DUE TO OPIUM POISONING?

BOMBAY, Friday.

Vasant V. Kulkarni, a former Inspector of Rationing attached to the Parle-Andheri Rationing Office is alleged to have committed suicide by taking a strong dose of opium. Mr. Kulkarni died in hospital today.

15 REDS JAILED

BAGHDAD, March 12 (Reuter): A Baghdad Court today sentenced seven Communists to one year's hard labour and 8 other Communists to six months' hard labour, for illegal propaganda and "unlawful activities against the country".

"RAJAJI HALL"

MADRAS, March 12 (API): The Madras Government have decided to name the Banquetting Hall in Government House, Mount Road, as "Rajaji Hall", after Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal.

Govt. To Stop Payment To Reuters

Pt. Nehru Against News Trusts And Newspaper Combines

NEW DELHI, March 12 (UPI): In the Dominion Parliament, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, replying to a question on behalf of Sardar Patel, who is still indisposed, stated that during the year 1946-47, a total amount of Rs. 1,45,568 was paid to the Reuters and the Associated Press of India News Agencies on account of the supply of news service to Government offices in India and the All-India Radio.

Out of the above sum, Rs. 49,200 were paid for the supply of Reuters' ordinary, special and summary services to Government officers in India, Rs. 56,000 for use of Reuters and Associated Press news service in internal broadcasts of the All-India Radio, Rs. 33,333 for the use of Reuters and Associated Press news service in the external broadcasts of the All-India Radio, and Rs. 7,000 for the supply of the Associated Press news service to Government officers.

Replying to another question, Pt. Nehru said that the Reuters had not fully and correctly covered the speeches of Indian Representatives in the United Nations Organization.

He also said that the Government were aware that the Reuters gave different versions of the news relating to Kashmir, in India and Pakistan.

Pt. Nehru added that the Government had decided to discontinue payment to the Reuters after due notice.

Replying to further questions, the Prime Minister said that the Government of India would give every encouragement to Indian News-agencies for covering foreign news for Indian newspapers.

In the course of supplementaries, Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed asked whether in view of the "unsatisfactory nature' of Reuters reports Government would consider the encouragement of an Indian News Agency to supply the country with foreign news.

Pt. Nehru said that Government would gladly welcome fully competent Indian news agencies being established in foreign countries to supply the news.

In answer to Dr. Pattabhi Sitharamayya, Pt. Nehru said, "I said Government is prepared to encourage such independent news agencies. In fact, one of the difficulties before the Govt ment is not only foreign agencies functioning here, but the tendency for large trusts and combines to function here. It is a dangerous development which this Government does not like. It wishes to encourage independent private agencies and independent private newspapers that do not reflect a sort of combine or trust view but a more independent view". U.P.I. and A.P.I.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MAY

NEW YORK, March 12.

Previous Closing	33.65
Today's Opening	33.68
Difference	+3
Today's Closing	33.88
Difference	+23

LAST QUOTATIONS
BOMBAY, March 12.

	Rs.		
Cotton Jarila May	377	0	0
Silver Bullion Ready	162	4	0
Silver Chamber	162	8	0
Gold Ready	110	8	0
Sovereign	71	4	0

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DISPOSALS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Capes Cotton Porous Anti-gas 688,665 Nos. located at Central Provision Depot. Dehu and 450,522 Nos. located at Central Ordnance Depot, Rampur. Bids should be for a minimum of 25,000 Capes.
NO RESERVE PRICE.
LAST DATE FOR RECEIPT OF TENDERS: 5 P.M. on 30th March 1948.
PUBLIC OPENING OF TENDERS: 11 A.M. on 31st March, 1948.
OFFERS TO BE KEPT OPEN TILL: 30th April, 1948.

Sealed tenders in double covers both superscribed "Textiles—Capes Cotton" should be sent to Director General of Disposals, Textile and Leather Directorate, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.

All tenders should be accompanied by a receipt for 10 p.c. of the total price offered, deposited in favour of the Director General of Disposals in Reserve/Imperial Bank of India or Government Treasury. Cheques or drafts on other Banks and Cash will not be accepted.

Permits to view the stores can be had from the Directorate General of Disposals, and the Regional Commissioners, Disposals, Calcutta, Bombay, Kanpur and Madras.

All sales will be ex-site and subject to "General Conditions of Contract 117".

Issued by:
THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF DISPOSALS,
Textile & Leather Directorate,
New Delhi.
7701

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ERACHSHAW JAMSHEDJI IRANI, PIROJA JEHANGIR IRANI and NARGISH MINOCHER IRANI, present Trustees of the Deed of Settlement, dated 6-10-1937, between Erachshaw Jamshedji Irani of the one part and Erachshaw Jamshedji Irani, Noshirwan Sheriar Irani and Piroja Jehangir Irani of the other Part have contracted to sell the under-mentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, Mortage, sale gift, base, charge, lien trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at New Bansilal Building, 11 A Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land with the Chawl, messuages tenements standing thereon containing 1015 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Kurla, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, being Plot No. 3 Kurla Diversion Road Scheme No. II and III and bounded, on or towards the East by the property belonging to a Hindu, on or towards the North by the Public Road leading to Kurla, on or towards the West by the Public Road leading to Bombay and on or towards the south by the Road leading to Chimbur which said premises are in the registration sub-district of Bandra.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1948.

TIJORIWALA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(7721)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
Advertisement No. 13.

APPLICATIONS INVITED FOR 5 POSTS OF CIVILIAN COMPILATION OFFICERS, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States or of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment. Women eligible. AGE Preferably below 30 years; (33 years for Scheduled Caste candidates). PAY Rs. 275-25-500-E.B.-30-650-E.B. 30-800 TENURE: Appointments temporary but likely to become permanent. QUALIFICATIONS A Master's degree in Mathematics or a first class honours degree in Mathematics with aptitude towards research. A good knowledge of English is essential. PROBATION: Successful candidates will undergo specialised training for 4 months which will be followed by probation for six months Cheques or Money Orders not accepted. Candidates from outside India are not required to pay any application fee. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so. Applications on plain paper accompanied by a Treasury Receipt or a Crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 7|8|- (Rs. 1|14|- for Scheduled Caste candidates) and giving the undermentioned particulars should reach the Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission Council House, New Delhi, before the 27th March 1948. 1. Name of the post for which applying. 2. Name and address. 3. Father's name. 4. Date of birth. 5. Domicile. 6. Qualifications. 7. Previous experience. 8. Minimum salary acceptable. 9. Names (with addresses) of 3 persons as references. They should be holders of responsible positions but must not be relations.
(7714)

AUCTION SALES

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AUCTION SALE of Institute Furniture including Billiard Tables, Soda Water Machine, Canteen Furniture, Tables, Chairs, Almyrahs, Counters, Teapoys, Safes, Sofa Sets, Stand Flowers, Pictures, Chest Drawers, etc., in good condition on TUESDAY 16-3-48 and WEDNESDAY, 17-3-48 at TRANSIT CAMP, near Afghan Church, Colaba, Bombay and on SATURDAY, 20-3-48 at S.D.O. P|S Yard, Worli on Hill, Bombay, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) each day under instructions from the Garrison Engineer, R.I.N.|R.I.A.F. Bombay.
Terms: 25 p.c. cash deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT NARAYAN DHRU STREET NEAR BARBHAI MAHOLLA.

M|S. GANDHI & CO., under instructions from M|S. Rustomji & Ginwala, Attorneys for the Vendor will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 18th inst. at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) the undermentioned immovable property on premises.

All that piece of Land (cess redeemed) admeasuring about 424 Sq. Yds. according to the Title Deeds and 388 Sq. Yds. according to Collector's Records bearing New Survey No. 2100 and C.S. No. of Mandvi Division 640, the same being on the West of Narayan Dhru Street.

Private offers will be taken before the date of Auction. For further particulars apply to M|S. Rustomji & Ginwala at their Office at 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Auction Sale of All-Stock-in-Trade and Machinery of a Glass Factory known as "Salma Glass Works" including Structures, Bhathhis, Chimney, Machines, Pipes, Crating Machine, Glass Scrap, Readymade broken glassware, etc., on Monday, 15th inst. at 12 Noon (S.T.) at Chakla, Andheri-Kurla Road, Opposite Universal Studio, under instructions from M|s. Kuberlal Ishwarlal and others the Mortgagees and on a|c and at the risk of Mahomed Raffi of Andheri the Mortgagor.
Terms: 25% cash deposit.

Auction Sale of Sea Transport Surplus Stores including Cotton and Woollen Clothings with Calico and Flannel Shirts, Mosquito-Curtains Trousers, Waist Coats, Flags, Curtains, Radiators, Canvas Coats, Electric Bulbs, Cable Lead, Fitting Pipes, Steel Lockers, Chains, Ropes, Nets, Ring Bolts, Batteries, Foam Machines of 10 Galls., Extinguishers, Wash Basins, Bad Pens, Ice Chests, Brass and Copper Wire Gause, etc., etc. on FRIDAY, 19th inst. at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at "A" WAREHOUSE, Indian Troops Service Depot, Frere Road, under instructions from the Regional Disposals Commissioner, Bombay.

Goods on view from 16-3-48 between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 2 and 4 p.m (S.T.).

Terms: 25% cash deposit or full cash; Balance to be paid into Government Treasury and receipt must be presented to Auctioneers' Office on or before 24-3-48 and delivery on or before 31-3-48 otherwise money and goods will be forfeited. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
GANDHI & CO.

BONAFIDE SALE
AUCTION SALE OF ALMIRAHS, PARIAN FIGURES, PIANO, etc.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Deed of Settlement, dated 1st August, 1913, executed by the late Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit M|s. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, 15th inst. from 11 to 1 and 3 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Union Bank Premises, 1st floor, Apollo Street, Fort, Mirror and panel door, cupboards, blackwood cupboards, silver show cases, large mirrors in frames, garden pots, Parian and marble figures, teapoys, Bechstein Cottage Piano, roll-top, writing table, curtains' flower pots, marble columns, big lot aluminium and German-silver utensils, sofas, chairs and other misc. articles. On view between 11 and 1 and 3 to 5.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICAL STORES AND CRAFTS.

Under instructions from the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), M|s. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, the following medical stores on TUESDAY, 16th. March 1948 at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at the Textile Commissioner's Godown, (adjoining Port Salvage Depot), Haji Bunder Sewri:—A large lot of adhesive plaster, Ergot-whole, Homotrine Hydrochloride Tubes, Phenathiazine, Peptone Powder, Paraldehyde, Idopthalein, Diodine, Barbital Soluble, etc. Restricted Drugs will be sold to the requisite license holders only.

Also on Wednesday 17th. March 1948 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Lion Gate H.M.I. Dockyard, Bombay:—2 L.C.P. Crafts (length 36' 9") with Ford V8 Engines and one Yard Craft Barge No. 10 (length 70', capacity 80 tons).

TERMS: 25 per cent cash deposit and Sales Tax. Balance in Govt. Treasury by 23-3-48 and delivery by 12-4-48.
BENNETT & CO.

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ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION Rs. 10-0-0.

AUCTION SALES

BONAFIDE SALE
AUCTION SALE TOMORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 A.M. Property of B. Morris Esq. and others at Chowpatty Sea Face near Vianellis Restaurant of complete household and office furniture, Eng. 48" Milners and Austrian Safe, Godrej Mirror door steel Almirah, Singer Machine, Typewriter, large Eng. Ice Box, Zoonda Almirah, Slid, dining Writing and Dressing Table, Chairs, Show Case, Chesterfield Almirah, Bed, Partition, etc. (S.Tax). T. 40213, EASTERN AUCTION CO.

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BYNIN AMARA

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After illness or exhaustion, a course of Bynin Amara quickly restores energy.
✔ It builds up the body-cells bringing a return of youthful vigour.
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✔ When run-down, lacking in energy or suffering from weakness, there is no better tonic than Bynin Amara.

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(Incorporated in England)
CLIVE BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

MAHARASHTRA'S UNIMPRESSIVE WIN

BOMBAY, Friday.

MAHARASHTRA	3
DELHI INDEPENDANTS	1

The last quarter-final in this year's Invitation Tournament for the M. K. Rao Trophy was decided this evening in favour of the Maharashtra Club from Poona who prevailed over the Delhi Independants by the margin of two goals to one.

All the three goals of the match were scored in the first half. The Delhi Independants centre-forward opened the scoring by traping a pass and converting a first timer. Soon after this Pillay, playing a centre-forward instead of his usual position at inside-right scored the equaliser and followed this up by the third goal of the match which decided the result.

The Maharashtra outfit failed to impress this evening for they did not put up any outstanding performance to register this win. In the final analysis the deep defenders of the winners, A Phillips, J. Phillips and Lingham carried the day for them. These three, between them dealt effectively with every emergency save one, when, probably the custodian was unsighted by another defender. The usually tireless and brilliant Perumal was not seen at his best and often fumbled with the ball passing off the initiative to his opponents. Even Pillay missed a couple of absolute sitters towards the close of the match. He has not touched his last year's form, particularly his two displays against the I.H.F. touring side. It must be said, however, that in the new position he was quite as comfortable as in his accustomed inside-right berth.

The Delhi side did not show much understanding between its inner trio. Although individually they could not be faulted, they failed to produce an effective combination capable of hoodwinking the deep defence. Besides they failed to exploit the wingers passing the ball to them only infrequently and then also when that alone appeared to be the alternative open to them.

THE TEAMS:
MAHARASHTRA: A. Phillips; J Phillips and Lingham; Perumal, R. Melellu and G Nimal; F. Gabriel, Dada, Pillay, Clarence and Galam.
DELHI INDEPENDANTS: Kasturi; Bansi and Suresh; Sunder Raj and Jaswant, Harish, Antaz Singh, Sohan, Hari and Ved.

Saturday's match at 5-30 p.m. Goans vs. Railways.

South India Zonal Billiards

MADRAS, March 11, (A.P.I.): In the South India zonal billiards and snooker championships conducted by the Chennapuri Andhra Maha Sabha the following are today's results.

SNOOKER: P. Raghupathi (C.A.M.S) beat M. G. Subrahmanian by 2 frames to 1 in a closely contested match. Ragupathi qualified himself to meet the National champion Wilson Jones. Scores: 34-27; 16-32; 35-24.

BILLIARDS: In the second round H. J. D'Souza of the Telegraph Club defeated M. Kesava Rao and thus qualified himself to meet veteran P. K. Deb (Calcutta) H. J. D'Souza gave sporting chances to his opponent nearly every time by presting him with a great opening. When the scores were 339-226 D'Souza missing a simple pot red into the left top pocket, enabled his opponent to bring off a break of 30. By one more supreme effort Kesava Rao drew up to a striking distance 353-351. From then on, it was a close affair but D'Souza never allowed his opponent to lead him.

The winners best breaks were 30, 35, 34 while the losers best breaks were 29 and 32.

CHANCES OF WINNING ASHES—FIFTY-FIFTY

LONDON, March 11, (Reuter): B. H Valentine, the Kent county cricket captain said at the Broadstairs Cricket Club's annual dinner tonight that he thought was fifty—fifty that England would win back the Ashes this year.

Declaring that Bradman "probably the greatest captain there has been" was bringing a magnificent side, Valentine added: "I do not think we need feel terribly worried. We have Hutton, Compton, Robertson, Edrich and Yardley all of whom can do just as well as their batsmen but I think I would say that on paper their bowling is just a little better than ours is".

SOVIET NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN OLYMPICS?

LONDON, March 11 (UPA): A statement reportedly made in Oslo, Norway, by the Soviet sport and physical culture official, Ivan Nikiforoff was interpreted here today as notice that Soviet Russia will not participate in the Summer Olympic Games in London Nikiforoff said: "We have prepared our summer's competition programme without thinking of participating in the Summer Olympics." He opined that time was too short between now and the August games to make the necessary preparations.

Ahmedabad Demands Subvention

AHMEDABAD, March 12. (API): A substantial grant or subvention out of the amount of Rs. 125 lakhs collected by the Government of Bombay by the levy of Urban Immoveable Property Tax during the period of 1938/39 to 1947/48 is demanded by Mr. M. C. Shah, President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, in a representation to the Minister for Local Self-Government Bombay.

The representation states that the demand of the Ahmedabad Municipality is in conformity with the policy of Government "to assist and support local authorities of all descriptions, throughout the province, particularly those that undertake to explore their available sources of revenue to the best of their ability."

INDIAN TEAM FELICITATED

Mushtaq Ali Criticised

BOMBAY, Friday.

An earnest appeal to stop all destructive criticism directed against the Indian team, recently returned from Australia, on the ground that it was positively not good for the morale of cricketers in this country was made by Lala Amarnath, Captain, at a reception given to the team by the Progressive Group at the Taj Mahal Hotel this evening. Mr. Homi J. H. Talyarkhan presiding.

If sport could foster friendship between the peoples of two countries, the Indian team in Australia had achieved ample success, continued Lala Amarnath and added that this was in no small measure due to the spirit of co-operation subsisting in the team.

"It is true we won no spectacular successes and yet our team was extremely popular in Australia", said Captain Amarnath. This was due, he explained, to real sportsman's spirit displayed by the members of the team, who had always given him their best co-operation, both on and off the field.

Lala Amarnath paid high tributes to Mr. A. S. De Mello, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, but for whom the Australian tour would not have materialised. In spite of repeated and persistent efforts from certain sources to have the tour cancelled, it was Mr. De-Mello who hd given him his word and kept it, that no matter whoever stopped at the last minute, he would still give the captain the needed 17 players to keep India's appointment in Australia.

Lala Amarnath laid particular stress that good fielding, even more than good bowling or battting, should be looked for by the selectors for, 'lost catches cost matches.'

Lala Amarnath and the members of the team, and the manager Mr. P. Gupta, were given a warm welcome by the President of the Group. Mr. D. P. Thanawalla, Treasurer of the Board of Control, likewise extended a warm welcome and observed that all destructive criticism against the Board, and particularly against its president, Mr. De Mello should stop.

MUSHTAQ ALI CRITICISED

Mr. Punkaj Gupta called for an end of all controversy and observed that discipline was the most vital thing and should be maintained at all costs. He severely criticised Mushtaq Ali for letting down the side twice in a single fortnight. He felt that the player's conduct called for a strong disciplinary action by the Board, which ought to have barred him from participating in the Ranji Trophy matches.

The president, Mr. Talyarkhan produced a huge file of cuttings from well-known Australian critics and cricketers who had on the whole nothing but words of sincere praise for the Indian team. With such extravagantly laudatory references made by cricket critics of high repute, the team could very well afford to treat with contempt the vituperative outpourings of inferior men.

Mr. Talyarkhan added the Indian team was so popular that Australia actually expected to be invited to India as exemplified by the fact that at an official luncheon, given by the Australian Board of Control for Cricket, the President, Mr. Oxlade, had a special menu card prepared with the words "Trunk Call", in it, meaning that Australia would always respond to any call put through by India.

NO SEPARATISM IN NATIONAL LIFE

Mr. Soman Opposes Bhopatker

Mr. R. G. Soman, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, in a statement says:-

In today's "Lokasatta," a Marathi daily, has appeared the contents of a statement issued by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President, Hindu Mahasabha. A number of families have suffered and become destitute during the recent disturbances Mr. Bhopatkar in his statement has suggested that Brahmins should form separate colonies in towns and cities on the assumption that these families will not get shelter in the villages. I, as a humble Congressman and one who is in intimate contact for a number of years with the social life of the district of Satara and Southern Maratha country, express my disagreement with the advice given by Mr. Bhopatkar.

I thoroughly disagree with the idea of the Brahmin families leaving their hearth and home in the villages and settling in separate colonies in the cities. The ideology behind this advice is completely faulty and will entail loss to the Indian Union, to the Hindus and to the Brahmins. Behind this suggestion of separate colonies lurks the idea of creating cultural separatism in the social life. Such separatism in my opinion must be abandoned as harmful to the Indian National life. This idea of separatism is inconsistent with the past glory and the bright future of the Indian nation. It is the national duty of all thinking men to remain aloof and to keep the society away from thought expression and action of such harmful ideas.

I heartily support the effort that is being done by many responsible and far-seeing workers to rehabilitate the great number of families that have been rendered destitute in Southern Maratha Country in their old villages with complete oneness in [illegible] was there before. I request all to sympathetically cooperate with such efforts.

MILITARY TRAINING FOR YOUTH OF INDIA

Baldev Singh To Announce Scheme

NEW DELHI, March 12, (UPI): The Government of India's decision on the recommendations of the Indian National Cadet Corps Committee on the question of imparting military training, will be known tomorrow, when the Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, is expected to make a statement on the Government's policy in this respect in the Dominion Parliament.

The announcement is likely to cover a wide field and give precise information regarding steps that the Government propose to take on the question of raising a National Militia and imparting military training to youths of certain age-groups.

It is further learnt, the University Officers Training Corps will be merged in the National Cadet Corps, which will also provide for imparting military training to senior boys of high schools.

The Government are also, it is stated, examining plans for formation of a Territorial Army, which would provide opportunity for military training among others to public servants.

NEW DELHI, March 11, (API): A report by Major Lloyd Jones, Director General of Health Services, on the standards of medical care for workers in India plantations will be considered by the Tripartite Industrial Committee on Plantations which will be held in New Delhi on March 31 and April 1 Mr. Jagjivan Ram will preside.

Bombay's Team For Ranji Final

BOMBAY, March 12 (A.P.I.): K. M. Rangnekar and D. G. Phadkar, members of the Indian team to Australia have been included in the Bombay team selected to go to Indore for the final of the Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy against Holkar State. The following fifteen players will leave for Indore by the Frontier Mail on March 16. The match begins on the 20th. Mr. K. K. Tarapore will also act as the manager of the team.

K. C. Ibrahim (Captain)
M. K. Mantri
E. S. Maka
K. K. Tarapore
U. M. Merchant
M. N. Raiji
J. J. Kore
K. M. Rangnekar
D. G. Phadkar
G. M. Guard
P. J. Dickinson
M. M. Mohiuddin
V. R. Amladi
N. H. Colah
M. M. Dalvi.

AUSSIES CAN HAVE JAP BRIDES NOW

TOKYO, March 11, (Reuter): Australian soldiers in Japan may marry Japanese girls at the British Consul-General's office in Yokohama and their brides until the new British Naturalisation Bill comes into law, will automatically become British citizens it was learned authoritatively here today.

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INDIA'S ENEMY NUMBER 1

A. I. Momin's Chief On Irresponsible Critics Of Congress Govts.

PATNA, March 11, (API): Speaking at the Bihar Sharif Momin Conference Mr. Abdul Qayum Ansari, Bihar's Rehabilitation Minister and president of the All-India Momin Conference observed: "I do not say that the Congress Government is the repository of all virtues or that it should not be criticised on any account; but, good or bad, this is our own Government and our criticisms should be such as to help it in carrying on the administration well and for the good of all, criticisms should not be destructive and irresponsible".

The effects of two centuries of British misrule, said Mr. Ansari, were still visible and would continue to be so for some time to come. To neutralise those effects, besides solving the problems arising out of the partition of the country and the resultant chaos, was the task that confronted the Government and claimed most of its time, energy and resources. And to crown all the problems of Kashmir and Hyderabad had cropped up, causing not a little worry to the Government. Irresponsible criticisms at this juncture served only to prove that they were based not on a proper appreciation of the situation but on selfish grounds and immature thinking. The Congress was the tried and most representative organisation of the people and the Government formed by it was the people's own Government. When such was the case those who tried to malign and throw mud on it were enemy No. 1 of the country".

Mr. Ansari appealed to his countrymen to beware of such saboteurs and agents provocateurs and to strengthen the hands of the Congress organisation and the Congress Government.

Mysore Ministers To Attend International Labour Conference

BANGALORE, March 11, (API): Mr. K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law Mysore State, will attend the international labour conference to be held at San Francisco in June as one of India's delegates. Mr. Bhashyam will utilise the opportunity to visit and study the Tennessey Valley administration. He is also likely to visit the United Kingdom.

Maulana Azad's Forthcoming Visit To Britain

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON.

It is believed Maulana Azad will come to London in May. The object of his visit is not clearly known. But the students are looking forward to his visit with great interest. They have many grievances which they propose to place before him. I do hope the tour will be so arranged that the Maulana will be able to meet his countrymen. Most of our leaders when they come to this country usually confine their contact to very important persons. The Maulana should make a point of meeting Indians in East End. These people need support and encouragement. Some of them may be tough guys. But the love of the country burns bright in their hearts. A contact between them and India's men of destiny can do a lot of good.

DEFENCE DELEGATION

The Defence Delegation from India, led by Defence Secretary Patel, is working overtime at the Commonwealth Relations Office, discussing problems attending the British Army's hand-over. No serious difficulties are expected. But many feel that a settlement arrived at may involve India in a position where she will have no alternative but to get into British defence set—up even when it is not very helpful to her own interests. Britain is quite willing to afford training facilities to Indians. In fact, every ship brings a number of military students. Many Britishers are prepared to join the Indian defence forces if they are wanted.

SIR M. ZAFRULLAH

Sir M. Zafrullah Khan, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, who led the Pakistan Delegation to the Security Council, was here for a few days. He saw the Secretary of Commonwealth Relations and made statements to the "Times." Otherwise the visit was almost quiet. He is sincere in believing in Indo-Pakistan friendship. ing in Indo-Pakistan friendship. Sir Muhammad has great faith in British friendship and left to himself would keep Pakistan in the Commonwealth. He believes that membership of the Commonwealth will be a help and not a hindrance to the growth of the new Dominions. But even membership of the Commonwealth will not be of much use if Pakistan and India continue to be embroiled in quarrels. What the progress of the two Dominions demands is that the two should be united, and united present a united front to the outside world.

MADRAS MEASURES TO PROCURE FOODGRAINS

MADRAS, March 11 (A.P.I.) — The Madras Government had instituted neecssary measure for the procurement of foodgrains from the surplus districts for building up a provincial food reserve, Dr. T. S. S. Rajan Food Minister told the press today.

The reserve is intended for use during the period of food scarcity commencing from the next month.

Dr. Rajan said that the question of further extension of decontrol and derationing would be decided after Government had studied the effect of their policy of intensive procurement. However, statutory rationing in some municipal towns of Trichinopoly and South Arcot districts would be removed on March 14th.

YET ANOTHER LINK

NAGPUR—HYDERABAD (DN.)—BANGALORE—MADRAS

Photo taken at Hyderabad on the occasion of the inauguration ceremony by the Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi, Agent General to the Government of India, at Hyderabad of the Indian Overseas Airlines' New Route from Nagpur to Madras via Hyderabad and Bangalore recently. Fifth from right is Mr. K. M. Munshi and next to him is Mr. J. M. Akhaney, Chairman of the Indian Overseas Airlines Ltd.

ROLE OF FORESTS IN INDIAN ECONOMIC LIFE

MR. B. R. SEN ON FOREST RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

NEW DELHI (By Mail).

"The time has come when we must revise our entire outlook in the matter of utilisation of forests in India. Past policy, though based on essentially sound principles, appears to have been rather static in character, now it must be more dynamic," stated Mr. B. R. Sen, Agriculture Secretary to the Government of India, opening a three-day session of the Central Advisory Board on Forest Utilisation in Dehra Dun to-day (March 10).

Emphasising the importance of Indian forests in making India economically stronger, Mr. Sen referred to the existing forest policy, which was laid down in 1894. Its main principles were (a) that the need to preserve the climatic and physical conditions of the country i.e. to prevent floods, soil erosion and dessication, must be the first consideration in any scheme of forest management, (b) that the preservation of the minimum amount of forests necessary to satisfy the wants of the local population for fuel and house building must come next in importance; and (c) that the exploitation of forest resources for commercial purposes is permissible only after the first two needs are adequately satisfied.

The essential soundness of this policy will hardly be challenged even to-day but the question which arises is whether in the new conditions in India the administration of that policy needs any change. To deal with this question we must take certain essential facts about Indian forests into account.

FORESTS IN INDIA.

What proportion of a country ought to be forest land in the interests of the country as a whole is a problem on which various opinions have been expressed. Sir Herbert Howard, late Inspector General of Forests on a study of European conditions, expressed the view that 20 to 25 per cent of the land in India ought to be covered with forests, properly managed and distributed both for protective purposes as well as to supply the general and village consumers all over the country. Of the total area of 6,25,000 square miles in India about 1,55,000 sq. miles or about 25 per cent are estimated to be under forests. At first sight it might appear that the present area under forests in India should be adequate for her needs. This, however, is not correct. About one-third of the area under forests is under communal or private ownership which as in other countries, has been extremely wasteful in character. Within the definition of properly managed forests, we can include only about 11 per cent of the total land area which are of the reserved and protected types.

The present distribution of forests in India is also far from satisfactory from the point of view of meeting the needs of local village consumers. The Provinces north of a line from the Gulf of Cambay to Calcutta are particularly deficient in forests except in patches.

SOIL EROSION AND FORESTS.

Floods and soil erosion are two of India's greatest problems in connection with the increased production of food. Though neither of these problems are new, there can be no doubt that in recent years floods ar taking an increasing toll of our crops. The rapid progress of soil erosion in different parts of the country has also been a factor of grave concern. Both these problems are intimately connected with the management of forests in the hilly country and at the headwaters of rivers.

NEED OF FUEL.

So far as village consumers are concerned, while the policy of making the supply of fuel and timber to them as second in importance only to the control of floods and erosion is unexceptionable, the application of that policy does not appear to have yielded satisfactory results. Nine-tenths of the U.P., half of Bombay, most of West Bengal, much of Bihar and the whole of the coastal areas of Orissa are almost completely without any forests. The small quantities of fuel and timber required by the villagers in these areas cannot be transported across long distances within their purchasing power; the villagers therefore have been compelled to use one of their most valuable agricultural assets for fuel which has seriously affected their production. Agricultural crops depend very largely on the supply of manures. India's soils are particularly deficient in nitrogen. It has been calculated that the amount of nitrogen required to make up the loss through crops every year is about 2½ million tons.

In the past India has been very largely dependent on cowdung to supply the nitrogen deficiency. The total production of cattle manures in India is estimated to amount to 160 million tons of dry weight or 800,000 tons of nitrogen. Actually, however, 40 per cent of what is produced is used as fuel; thus about 320,000 tons of nitrogen which can produce an additional 1.75 million tons of rice is lost. The national importance of saving as much of this cowdung manure as possible will be clear.

FORESTS AND INDUSTRY.

When we come to the exploitation of forests for commercial and industrial purposes we find the existing policy still more inadequate and lacking. Under the policy laid down in 1894, the uses of forests in India have been confined very largely to (a) the supply of railway sleepers and (b) furniture and house building. The bulk of the valuable hard-woods is reserved for railway sleepers but even then the supply has been found inadequate and the deficiency has been met by imported sleepers of timber and steel. For household purposes also large imports of teak came from Burma.

TIMBER TO RELIEVE STEEL SHORTAGE.

India has now vast schemes for industrial expansion based on the use of structural steel which is in short supply. Can treated timber replace structural steel to any extent? Persons of undoubted technical knowledge and experience have told us that treated timber can replace steel in the construction of highway bridges upto an extent and completely dispense with steel for electric transmission and distribution lines, telephone and telegraph poles, and roof trusses for factories, godowns and workshops, aeroplane hangers etc. The cheapest steel in the world is produced in Belgium and yet Belgium finds it more economical to use treated timber for telegraph and telephone poles than steel. In the United Kingdom also over 90 per cent of the poles for telegraph and telephone lines are from timber imported from Scandinavia. In U.S.A. up to 80 per cent of the bridges on most of the leading railways—which use much heavier locomotives than in India—have till recent years been built of treated wood and not steel. If the countries so highly industrialized can find such uses for treated timber, why should India not try and do the same, especially when her entire industrial progress is threatened to be held up for lack of steel? I have had an opportunity to discuss this matter with some of the major consuming departments of the Government of India and I have been given to understand that the main obstacles in the way of greater utilisation of Indian timber in the past has been the non-availability of timber properly treated at centres convenient from the point of view of transport. This, however, is a problem which is surely not beyond administrative solution. I may say that the matter has already been taken up by the Government of India for examination. If the Advisory Committee can give us any practical suggestions in dealing with this problem, we shall be most grateful.

NEWSPRINT.

Another important industry which can be developed is newsprint. The present annual demand is 50,000 tons all of which is imported from hard currency countries. Valuable research has already been carried out and we saw the paper produced from 'broussonetia papyrifera', popularly known as paper mulberry, tested by the "Statesman" the other day with very satisfactory results. If plantations of the fast growing paper mulberry are taken up in right earnest there is every reason why within a reasonable time India should be able not only to supply but also to keep pace with her growing needs for newsprint.

There are other industries in which forestry can now play an important part. The time has come when we must revise our entire outlook in the matter of utilisation of forests in India. The policy in the past, though based on essentially sound principles appears to have been rather static in character; now it must be more dynamic.

DR. SHANTILAL C. SHETH

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Citywide Bank Strike Appears Certain In Milan

ROME, March 11 (UPA) — In Milan, a citywide bank strike appeared certain tonight when the judge refused the union demand for the release of the three bank workers who were charged with violence during the January strike.

Essential workers quit their jobs for four hours today, as a warning that a general strike would follow if the men were not released from the jail.

The court magistrate investigating the case replied to the union's demands, "I have determined to carry on my duty and keep these men under lock and key until I completed my investigation I will then decide for or against their release or bail. The justice cannot be influenced by political questions."

The Government refused to intervene and order a release of the trio despite the strike threat.

Bangalore, March 11, (A. P. I.): Mr. K. M. Munshi, India's Agent General in Hyderabad, arrived here this afternoon by plane. He will stay here for two days as the guest of the Mysore Government and leave for Bombay on Saturday. Mr. Munshi's visit is in response to the invitation of Mr. K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister and has no political significance.

Guatemalan Imbroglio

BELIZE (British Hondwards), March 11, (Reuter): The Guatemalan Foreign Minister, Senor Munoz Meany, has told American businessmen that the Guatemala—British Honduras border will be reopened as soon as the cruiser "Sheffields" leaves Belize.

Vice Admiral Sir William Tennant, Commander of the Sheffield, told Reuter, however, that there were no plans at present to withdraw the ship from this area.

One American timber company alone, which fells mahogany forests in Guatemalan for shipment through British Honduras is losing more than £1,000 daily because the frontier is closed.

Reports from Guatemala today disclosed that Mr. W. H. Le Galienne, British Minister to Guatemala, was still the subject of an official snubbing campaign by the Guatemalans.

When he delivered the latest British note to Guatemala Senor Meany once again refused to see him.

The British Honduras Legislative Council, meeting in Belize next week, will pass a resolution affirming the colony's complete adherence to the British crown and opposition to the Guatemalan claims, it was disclosed here today.

Argentina Will Hit Back

LONDON, March 11 (Reuter): Argentina's Economic Chief, Miguel Miranda, is to visit London in June to seek price amendments favouring Argentina to the recently signed Anglo-Argentine Trade agreement, it was understood in Buenos Aires tonight.

If Senor Miranda failed to get higher meat prices from Britain, he would try to lower the price of the one million tons of coal Britain hopes to send Argentina under the agreement, it was understood.

SPANISH MILITARY REBELS SENTENCED

BARCELLONA, March 12, (Reuter): Two sentences of 30 years imprisonment and four of 20 years were passed by the court martial which tried 73 Spaniards charged with "military rebellion" here, it was learned last night.

Sixty of the accused were given prison terms ranging from six months to 12 years, seven were acquitted and the sentences are subject to confirmation by the Captain General (General Officer Commanding) of Catalonia.

All the accused were stated to belong to an underground opposition group known as the "association of armed forces of the Spanish Republic"

YUGOSLAV ARRESTS

BELGRADE, March 11, (Reuter): Some 20 people described as "important personalities" in Yugoslavia's economic life and in the Communist party, are reported today to have been arrested in Slovenia.

All are officials of the Slovene Government, chiefly in the Economic Department, except one, who is the federal assistant to the Minister for Industry.

They will be tried shortly on charges including pre-war "infiltration" into the Slovene Communist Party— allegedly as British intelligence agents— and exploiting their positions as sign state officials for "economic espionage".

All are well known as faithful supporters of the Communist Central Committees policies and their arrest caused a sensation among their colleagues.

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 11, (A. P. I.): Out of the two night trains which have been suspended between Secunderabad-Manmad section of the Nizam's State railway, one has been resumed according to a railway press note.

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Allahabad Sub-Area, Allahabad.
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Calcutta Sub-Area, Calcutta.
Shillong Independent Sub-Area, Shillong.
Jubbulpore Independent Sub-Area, Jubbulpore.
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Bombay Sub-Area, Bombay.
Poona Sub-Area, Poona.
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MOUNTBATTEN GRATIFIED AT RETURN TO BURMA

Hopes For Satisfactory Agreement Between Two Neighbouring Countries

RANGOON, March 11 (Reuter): Speaking at a banquet given in his honour, H. E. Viscount Mountbatten, Governor-General of India, stated: "I sincerely hope that with so much goodwill on both sides a satisfactory agreement will soon be reached in the interests of that co-operation in larger affairs which the world expects from two great neighbours like India and Burma for the peace and progressive welfare of mankind."

Viscount Mountbatten said: I need hardly say what a pleasure it is to me to be back in Burma again, among all my old acquaintances, and I should like first of all, Mr. President, to thank you most sincerely for the very kind references you have made to me and to my wife during your speech. I am afraid they are more flattering than we deserve; during my time in Burma during the war years I endeavoured to do my duty as a Service Commander and as Military Governor of the country, and any results I may have achieved were due to the co-operation, assistance and kindness I received from the hands of everyone.

"My return to Burma during the war was a bitter-sweet experience—full of happiness that we were liberating this lovely country from the Japanese yoke and of sadness at the sight of unspeakable devastation which had been caused. For Burma had been fought over twice in three years, and even this city of Rangoon, although less touched than some other towns I saw in our progress to the south, had suffered grievously during the war years. When I formed the south east Asia command towards the end of 1943 I think it is not unfair to say that all of us, in the Allied countries visualised a long war.

IN RANGOON BEFORE 1945 MONSOON

Proceeding Lord Mountbatten said: "Once we got into our stride after the monsoon of 1944, there was no holding the American-Chinese forces on the northern front, the Fourteenth Army on the central front and the Fifteenth Corps on the Arakan Front. We just managed to reach Rangoon before the monsoon of 1945, and a few months after that the second world war ended.

"But during that wonderful advance to the south a very significant thing happened in Burma itself. Both in Burma and in Malaya we had taken very great care during the war years to get in touch with what was going on in each country by means of small parties of officers and other ranks dropped behind the lines, to raise small bands of Nationalists and keep them supplied with arms. As the months went by these movements developed to an extraordinary extent, and finally Gen. Aung San came forward with his offer to fight on our side

I was convinced that at all times there was only one thing that he really wanted, and that was that his country should be free, and he was prepared to use every method and every purpose in the furtherance of this ideal. I, therefore, had no hesitation in asking the British Chiefs of Staff that I should be given authority to enter into negotiations with him, when he offered spontaneously to place his Burmese patriot forces under my command. That my judgment of the man was right is shown by the future course of events, in the welcome assistance we received from his forces. In the leading part which he played in his country after the liberation and in the happy relations existing between him and the last Governor, Major-General Sir Hubert Rance, of which the latter has so often informed me.

AUNG SAN'S MURDER & AFTER

It was a great shock to me when I heard of Gen. Aung San's dastardly murder last year! I know full well how all of you must have felt, as we ourselves in India have suffered a similar irreparable loss in the shocking murder of our great leader, Mahatma Gandhi.

But at least Gen. Aung San lived long enough to see not only the liberation of his country, but also long enough to know that the freedom for which he had fought so long was to be Burma's within the very near future. I always recall with pleasure the many meetings I had with him, both here and in Kandy and a year ago in London, and the fresh and forthright approach he had to all the many problems which faced him.

I feel I cannot let this occasion pass without referring to the friendship and goodwill which the people of India have for the people of Burma, a feeling which found expression in the spontaneous rejoicing all over India on the occasion of your recent Independence celebrations. The visit of your Prime Minister to New Delhi last December gave us particular pleasure. It was, I believe, a good augury for still friendlier relations between the two countries in the years to come.

EXCHANGE OF MISSIONS

As you are aware, there is a large Indian population here; many of whom are probably looking forward to making Burma their permanent home. I am happy to know that as a result of your Prime Minister's recent visit to India, the Governments of the two countries have agreed to exchange missions for the purpose of discussion and adjustment of all outstanding issues. I sincerely hope that with so much goodwill on both sides a satisfactory agreement will soon be reached in the interests of that co-operation in larger affairs which the world expects from two great neighbours like India and Burma for the peace and progressive welfare of mankind.

KARACHI, March 11, (A. P. I.): Eight persons are reported to have been injured in an accident between two goods trains at Kot-Laloo in upper Sind today.

Effects Of Decontrol On Sugar

Duty Of Industrialists

(By M. P. GANDHI)

One of the earliest commodities over which control was instituted by the Government during the war period was sugar. The principal reason for the imposition of control was to check any undue rise in prices, to arrange for equitable distribution of sugar among the population, and to increase the production of sugar, the demand for which was progressively increasing. Although control over the sugar industry remained for a period of nearly 5 years, it is a matter of regret that Government could not implement their desire for augmenting sugar production, and could only achieve partial success in preventing black-marketing in sugar. There was even in 1946-47 a great gap between supply and demand and normally conditions were not suitable for removal of control so long as this disparity lasted. But, due to the repeated wish expressed by Mahatma Gandhi emphatically during the months of November and December 1947, the Government of India took a bold step, not without trepidation, to decontrol sugar, and this was followed by relaxation of control on various other commodities also.

It is proposed here to assess the effects of this policy of decontrol on sugar and gur, as 3 months have now elapsed since sugar was decontrolled. Firstly, it will be seen that although there was a rise in the exfactory price of sugar from about Rs. 21/- to Rs. 35-7-0 per maund, immediately after the decontrol, the rise, it must be explained, was NOT as a result of the decontrol on sugar, but was due to the simultaneous increase in the price of sugarcane announced by the Governments of U.P. and Bihar in December 1947, from 14 annas to Re. 1-4-0 per maund, on the basis of which the Government of India increased the price of sugar from the erstwhile leavel of Rs. 20-14-0 to Rs. 35/7/0 per maund. It can, therefore, be said with emphasis that there was no rise in the price of sugar following the policy of decontrol, for the rise to Rs. 35/7/0 per maund, roughly equipment to 0/7/6 lb., was sanctioned by the Government themselves.

* * *

The popular apprehension, therefore, of there being a rise, even temporary, in the price of this commodity, sugar, like several other commodities, immediately after decontrol, has been completely belied, and, what is more, it has been found that at many places the price has gone down below the level fixed by the Government of India, namely, Rs. 35/7/0 per maund, as a result of the internal competition which came into play, since sugar was decontrolled. In the case of GUR there has been a considerable fall in the price during the past two months, to the benefit of the consumer, and consequently plentiful supplies of cane have reached sugar factories this season.

* * *

Another beneficial result of the decontrol on sugar, and fixation of higher prices of cane, the full effects of which will be seen only in the succeeding months, has been the increase in the quantity of sugar produced during the 1947-48 season, as compared with what might have been produced, if control over sugar was not lifted. It is expected that the production this year will be well over 10,50,000 tons, and there may be a large carryover of about 2,00,000 tons at the end of this season. Such a large carry-over, in spite of the increased demand for consumption of sugar, which was rationed during the last 4 years, can be explained as the result of the heavy rise in the price of sugar allowed deliberately by the Government with a view to benefit the interests of (1) the cane-growers who were treated in a niggardly manner in the past 4 years owing largely to the need of encouragement to food crops of vital importance to the country, (2) of the labourers who were granted liberal increment in minimum wages, dearness allowance, etc., and (3) of the sugar factories which could only make small profits during the past few years, due to the rigorous control of the industry, by allowing them higher manufacturing charges computed on a liberal scale.

DUTY OF THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

A review of the results following the decontrol on sugar will show that the industrial and commercial community have risen to the expectation and that they have not resorted to laying any undue burden on the consumers. Let us only hope that the example of the sugar industry will be followed by other major industries, e.g., cotton textile, which has also been decontrolled, but the situation in which appears at present to be very disturbing and such as would cause great anxiety, so that it may not be said that any organised industry or body of industrialists behaved in a manner which would bring discredit upon them by resorting to methods which would alienate the sympathies of the consumer by charging extortionate prices, on the lifting of control. This will react adversely on them in a variety of ways, and if popular sympathy is forfeited now by exploiting the shortage of production and lifting of control over prices, the industry will suffer for all time to come.

It is the duty of enlightened industrialists to take a farsighted view and to take suitable measures for maximising production and effecting sales at reasonable prices in order to strengthen the hands of the Government, who relaxed control in response to the desire expressed by the commercial and industrial community of the country, in shaping our future economic and industrial pattern in a manner which would improve the national economy of the country. It can be hoped that if major industries like cloth and sugar act prodently and win the appreciation of the people and the Government by avoiding any tendency of profiteering and thus giving practical proof of honouring the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi, Government can be encouraged to relax control on other commodities also.

I earnestly appeal to the industrialists and the commercial community of the country to utilise this opportunity for showing their "bona fides" and for correcting any impression that may have been gathering that they look after their interests only, in utter disregard of the interests of the consumer and of the community in the country.

DECLINING COST OF LIVING IN BOMBAY PROVINCE

Declines in the prices of turdal, potatoes and onions among other things over the three months ending January 1948 have caused a fall in the working class cost of living index for Bombay City, Ahmedabad and Sholapur. These three centres during the last quarter of 1947 recorded a fall of 11, 13 and 13 points respectively, while during January 1948 there were further falls of 14, 6 and 8 points respectively.

Other commodities contributing to the fall were ghee, brinjals, pumpkins, cocoanut oil and salt in Bombay; Mungdal, chillies and milk in Ahmedabad and ghee, sweet oil, gur, firewood, kerosene and supari in Sholapur.

In Bombay and Ahmedabad the cereals index recorded declines during the quarter ending January 1948 as a result of lesser off-take of wheat in the rations and corresponding increase in the issue of maize.

BOMBAY FIGURES

In Bombay the index receded from 296 in October to 287 in November and 285 in December, while for January it was 271, and was mainly due to falls in the food indices from 373 in October to 351 in December and 322 in January. Between October 1947 and January 1948, the average prices of turdal declined from Rs. 3-15-5 to Rs. 2-7-5 per payle, that of ghee from Rs. 3-6-6 to Rs. 2-11-8 per lb., and onions from Rs. 0-7-1 to Rs. 0-2-11 per lb. The price of potatoes which rose in October from Rs. 0-5-11 to Rs. 0-6-8, in November fell to Rs. 0-4-8 per lb. In January, that of brinjals from Rs. 0-4-8 and Rs. 0-5-5 respectively in October and November to Rs. 0-4-0 per lb. in January and pumpkins from Rs. 0-4-8 in November to Rs. 0-3-5 in January. Other noticeable falls in prices were cocoanut oil from Rs. 0-15-8 in October to Rs. 0-12-5 per half seer in January, Salt from Rs. 0-8-9 in October to Rs. 0-7-11 per payle in January. There was also a fall in the cereals index from 279 to 249.

FALL IN INDEX IN AHMEDABAD

The Ahmedabad index which was 231 in October and November, declined to 218 in December and 212 in January, chiefly due to a fall in the food index from 252 in October and November to 218 in January. Average of prices of turdal and mungdal declined from Rs. 1-0-8 and Rs. 0-12-10 respectively in October to Rs. 0-10-8 and Rs. 0-9-10 per seer in January, that of milk from Rs. 0-10-0 to Rs. 0-8-0, and chillies from Rs. 1-8-6 to Rs. 1-6-10 per seer. The price of ghee which was Rs. 5-6-10 per seer in September declined to Rs. 4-11-10 in January, potatoes from Rs. 1-0-0 in November to Rs. 0-11-4 in January. The index for cereals rose from 177 in October to 187 in November and then declined to 172 in December and 157 in January.

SHOLAPUR REGISTERS GRADUAL DECLINE

The Sholapur cost of living index rose from 262 in October to 264 in November and then declined to 249 in December and 241 in January 1948. Price falls accounting for this decline are turdal from Rs 0-14-0 per seer in October to Rs. 0-9-11 in January, gur which appreciated from Rs. 0-8-6 per seer in October to Rs. 0-10-1 in December fell to Rs. 0-6-9 in January, ghee from Rs. 6-5-4 in October to Rs. 4-14-5 per seer in January, onions from Rs. 0-11-0 in October to Rs. 0-2-8 per seer in January and potatoes from Rs. 0-12-0 and Rs. 0-15-4 in October and November respectively to Rs. 0-8-3 in January. Other declines were in the prices of sweet oil and cocoanut oil from Rs. 1-10-8 and Rs. 1-15-6 in October to Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 1-10-8 respectively in January. The food index as a result declined from 282 in October to 256 in January. The index for fuel and lighting fell from 380 to 369 owing to a fall of the average prices of firewood from 3-12-0 per maund to Rs. 3-10-3 and kerosene oil from Rs. 0-3-0 per bottle to Rs. 0-2-10 in January. In the miscellaneous group the price of supari fell from Rs. 2-15-0 per seer in October to Rs. 1-14-9 in January.

Capitalist Alternative To Cripps' Plan

LONDON, March 11. (Reuter): British industrialists and manufactures today told Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Stafford Cripps that they considered his "peg wages, prices, and profits" policy was only a partial and temporary solution to Britain's problem of inflation and was in principle thoroughly unsatisfactory."

The powerful Federation of British Industries, jointly with the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and the National Union of Manufactures, expressed these views in their reply, published tonight, to Sir Stafford's appeal a month ago for their co-operation in implementing the Government's new policy.

The three organisations recommended reduction in prices of goods and services wherever possible and a ceiling on selling prices at present levels, without reduction in quality, "subject to discretion in exceptional cases."

AMERICAN EXPLORER RETURNS TO U. S.

NEW YORK, March 12. (Reuter). The United States plane explorer, which was to survey North-West China for a mountain higher than the Everest, is returning to the United States having sprung a petrol leak the NEW YORK TIMES reported from Honolulu today.

KARACHI, March 11, (A. P. I.): The Pakistan Government have allotted 2,000 tons of gram to the North-West Frontier province. Arrangements for immediate transport have also been made.

Premier B. G. Kher at the Saboo Sidik Technical Institute at Byculla.

Prime Minister Visits Saboo Siddick Technical Institution

The Prime Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher, accompanied by Mr. D. S. Joshi Jt. Secretary to the Government of Bombay, spent over an hour on Wednesday morning at the Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddick Technical Institution at Byculla. He was received by the Chairman, Board of Trustees, Mr. R. F. Munshi, who introduced him to the other Trustees including Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, Mohamed Haji Ahmed, S. M. Khatkhatay and Saif F. B. Tyabji and to the Jt. Principals Messrs. P. E. Chichgur and S. S. Desnavi.

The scheme of education in the institution which has a technical high school section (recognised and aided by the Education Department) and a technical institute section of various technical trade courses (recognised and aided by the Department of industries), was explained by Mr. S. S. Desnavi.

The technical high school admits boys who have passed Std. III or IV of an A.V. school and prepares them for S.L.C. examination which is equivalent to Matriculation examination for admission to First Year Science of a College and to technological institutes like the V.J.T.I. The trade courses in auto Engineering and radio servicing cater for boys who have passed the Matriculation examination while mechanical and automobile apprentices, textile weaving for those who have passed Std. III by A. V. schools.

The Prime Minister was introduced to the members of the Staff and taken round the new extension of the building and thence to the radio, electrical and mechanics laboratories, the carpentry shop, the automobile and mechanical workshops, the textile weaving and art painting sections, the library and the reading room. The Prime Minister showed considerable interest in the exhibition of the articles prepared by the students during the course of their study.

Mr. Kher expressed much pleasure on visiting what he described as, "a very fine institution."

The institution's troop of smart Scouts provided a guard of honour to the distinguished visitor.

NO SCOPE FOR ANY FRESH TAXATION

Assam Finance Minister Pleads For Help From Centre

SHILLONG March 11. (A.P.I.): Presenting the budget estimates for 1948/49 in the Assam Legislative Assembly today Mr. B. R. Medhi the Finance Minister pleaded for financial assistance from the Centre to Assam on the grounds that new taxation measures for the last ten years had hardly left any scope for further taxation by the Government of Assam and the province was losing sixty lakhs of rupees on account of prohibition and extra expenditure to maintain adequate prohibition staff. Assam could also claim special treatment on the ground that it was a Frontier Province having no direct railway or road Communication with the Indian union

Mr. Medhi urged that in the interests of India from a military point of view, Assam have a high standard of view Assam must hav a high standard of Govt. efficiency which could be possible only if the Central Government gave financial assistance.

Central Cotton Committee Meeting

BOMBAY, March 11.

The planned production of cotton in India, a number of new schemes for the development and breeding of long staple and other improved varieties, and the present position regarding the Indian Cotton Contract are among the subjects which will be discussed at the 57th Meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee which will start in Bombay on March 19. Sardar Bahadur Sir Datar Singh, Vice-Chairman, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, will preside. During the four days preceding the meeting, the various Sub-Committes will meet and examine in detail the subjects falling under their purview. The recommendations of these Sub-Committees will be considered by the Main Committee on March 19th and 20th.

OTTAWA, March 10. (Reuter): The Canadian House of Commons upheld today the refusal of Mr. MacKenzie King, the Prime Minister, to publish five dispatches relating to the fall of Hongkong which the British Government has asked Canada to keep secret. Mr. King, who told the House last week "I am not going to break faith with the British Government" was backed by 146 to 61, when the Progressive Conservative Opposition forced a vote.

SLIPPERS LEAD TO ARREST OF MURDER SUSPECT

Bombay C. I. D's Cinderella-like Search

BOMBAY Friday

The Shakespearean cliche "murder will out" has been proved for the umpteenth time, by the arrest under strange circumstances of the alleged murderer of a Gurkha watchman, Git Bahadur, of the Bombay Life Insurance Company.

Nandsingh Lalsingh the suspect who was arrested by the Police this morning it is alleged, was traced from a pair of chappals that was found lying in the place where the man was killed.

When the Police first arrived at the spot where Git Bahadur was found lying in a pool of blood, they had not the least idea as to who might have perpetrated the crime.

As they were racking their brains to figure out a clue to the brutal murder they suddenly lighted on a pair of gilded Pathan chappals. The footwear did not belong to the dead man. This gave the Police the idea that they should be the property of the assailant.

Now it was their job to find out whom the 'chappals' fitted and like the prince who went about with Cinderella's left-over shoe, they started in search of the owner of the footwear that had been forgetfully left behind, after the murder.

Their hunt for the man yielded fruit when they at last landed at the room of the accused whose 'chappals' the discarded pair proved to be.

Their suspicions were further confirmed when they found bloodstained clothes in the accused's room.

FATALLY STABBED AND ROBBED

Goottam Munir, an employee in a Trunk factory, was fatally stabbed and robbed of Rs. 300 by five men last night, on Ripon Road.

It appears that Munir, walking along Ripon Road, at about 8 p.m stopped at a pawnshop to take some cigarettes, when five men approached from behind him. Munawar Shokur, it is alleged, stabbed him in the back, and they all jointly caught him in their grip and deprived him of his purse containing about Rs. 300 and then took to heels.

The victim was removed to the J.J. Hospital, where he is in a precarious condition.

It is alleged, that the accused put up a fight against the police, who overpowered and arrested them this day morning.

Mr. S. B. Awar, the Presidency Magistrate at Mazgaon, ordered them to be remanded in police custody, pending investigation.

CITY MOTORIST ARRESTED

The Esplanade Police have arrested a city motorist, owner of car B.M. X. 3601, who is alleged to have knocked down Sahadev Sonoo who died on the spot.

PARIS, March 12. (Reuter): France's special anti-inflation levy, by which the Government hopes to get another 118,000,000,000 francs revenue, became law last night when the National Assembly gave the bill amending certain of its clauses a second reading.

EDITOR RELEASED FROM DETENTION

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coyajee)

R. A. Murarkar ..... Petitioner..
vs.
The Commissioner of Police and another ..... Respondents

This was a petition in the nature of "habeas corpus" directing that the order of detention made against Ramchandra Kashinath Talnis, Editor of a Marathi Weekly known as "Vividh Vritta" and a member of the Municipal Corporation, be set aside and that he be set at liberty. The petitioner who was the printer and publisher of the said weekly alleged that the detenu had incurred the displeasure of the Government of Bombay for having criticised them occasionally in the said paper. The petitioner further alleged that in their attempt to gag the said paper, the Government had issued several notices which had all been turned down by the Bombay Provincial Press Advisory Committee. The petitioner alleged that having failed in these attempts the Government had resorted to the Bombay Public Security Measures Act and had arrested the detenu at his residence at Cumballa Hill. On the same day a notice was served on the detenu under the Act which stated that the grounds on which the order of detention had been made were "that you are communal minded and promote communal feelings amongst different communities and incite your followers to acts of violence against the rival communities". The petitioner submitted that these grounds were vague false mala fide, indefinite and beyond the scope of the Act.

His lordship held that the grounds were not stated with sufficient particularity and were too vague and indefinite to justify the detention. His lordship therefore set aside the order of detention and ordered that the detenu be set at liberty forthwith.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, Mr. Y. B. Rege and Mr. L. M. Zaveri instructed by Messrs. Dabholkar and Jeshtaram appeared for the petitioner.

The Advocate-General instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the Commissioner.

Cloth Dealers Acquitted

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sen and Mr. Justice Jagnirdar)

1. Sankalchand G. Shah,
2. Nagindas G. Shah,
3. Hirals' G. Shah ..... Appellants (Accused)

Vs.

The King

The accused who were partners in Messrs Sankalchand G. Shah & Co. had been convicted and sentenced to 4 weeks' S.I. and a fine of Rs. 2500 each on each of three counts for having sold wholesale bales of certain varieties of yarn of Gokak Mills manufacture at prices higher than the maximum prices at which those varieties could be sold under the cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order, between April and August 1944. From their conviction and sentence the accused appealed to the High Court.

Their Lordships set aside the conviction and acquitted all the three accused on the ground that it had not been proved that the yarns in the three cases were of the particular variety alleged by the prosecution and answering the description in the relevant notification, and on the ground that knowledge of the alleged illegal sales ("mens rea") had not been brought home to any of the accused.

Mr K. A. Somjee with Mr. B. G. Thakore instructed by Messrs Ramanlal and Himatlal appeared for the appellants.

The Assistant Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Magistrate Fines Man Who Spat On Other's Face

Abdul Jani Lakdawalla of Abdul Jani and Company, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 for spitting on the face of Abdul Razak Abdul Kader, a servant in Champion Cloth Stores, at Byculla.

A further sentence of Rs. 30 was also passed for slapping him on his face.

The case was that the accused spat on the face of the complainant, and then slapped him on his face.

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2nd WEEK!

CITY-LIGHT

- - - MATUNGA (B.B.) - - -

Daily: 1-15, 4, 6-45, and 9-30 p.m.

MUSIC AND MEHBOOB

ANMOL GHADI

Noorjehan Surendra Suraiya

"The Northern Lights of Bombay"

AURORA

Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
TODAY to MONDAY!
The Greatest Love Story of all time! A Magnificent Drama of a young Reckless Surgeon and the Woman he loved and almost lost!

Robert Taylor and Irene Dunne i

"MAGNIFICENT OBSESSION"

with Charles Butterworth, Betty Furness

Tomorrow morning at 10-30 a.m.

"TANGIER"

with Maria Montez, Robert Paige SABU

TUESDAY to THURSDAY!

"THE WEB"

PALACE

Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

It Ain't his Gun that makes them Run.. But the widow he'd leave THEM if anyone killed HIM! The Whole West is in a Panic!

Bud Abbott & Lou Costello in

"THE WISTFUL WIDOW OF WAGON GAP"

with Marjorie Main, George Cleveland

Tomorrow morning at 10-30

"THE KILLERS"

with ALBERT DAKER

HINDMATA TALKIES Parel

Daily—3-30, 6-30, 9-30

Sat.-Sun.-Mat.-12-30

Ad. Booking 10 to 12, 4 to 6

Ranjit's Historical

CHHEEN-LE-AZADI

VEENA, GULAM MOHAMAD

SECOND WEEK

SNEHPRABHA

OFFERS YOU A TREAT OF

SONGS AND DANCES

TODAY AND TOMORROW 9-30 a.m.
Plans Open 8-30 to 11-30, 3 to 8 p.m.
Rates Rs. 15, 12-8, 10, 7-8, 5, 2-8, 1-4

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

GRAND CHANGED PROGRAMME

HUGE STOCK OF WILD ANIMALS

THE GREAT ROYAL CIRCUS

Near MARINE LINES STATION

TODAY THREE SHOWS at 3, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Special feats by Prof. Moitra, Prof. Narayanrao, Sandow Aranjo and Italian troupe

5th FAVOURITE WEEK!

PLAZA DADAR, (B.B.)

Daily 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

Matinee: Sat., Sun. 1 p.m.

RAJKAMAL'S Hilarious Comedy

JEEVAN YATRA

Yakub, Nayantara, Dixit.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Shud 3, 2004.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 1, 1367
Parsi: Meher 12, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-49 a.m. Sunset: 18-48 p.m.
Hightide: 01-24, 13-42.
Lowtide: 07-30, 19-30

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

GOKALDAS: Rao Bahadur Hansraj Gokaldas J.P. (64) expired Friday 12th March 1948. Uthamna Ceremony at 34, Pedder Road on Sunday, 14th inst. at 3 p.m. (B.T.)

GOKALDAS: Rao Bahadur Hansraj Gokaldas J.P. (64) brother-in-law of Sir Mathuradas Vissanji expired Friday, 12th March, 1948. Uthamna Ceremony at Fazal Manzil, Pedder Road, on Sunday 14th inst. at 2-50 p.m. (B.T.)

To-day's Engagements

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' UNIONS: A meeting of the Consultative Committee will be held today (Saturday), at 3-30 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaon.

THE NEW EDUCATION FELLOWSHIP: There will be a meeting at Sir C. V. Mehta's Gardens, 42, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, today (Saturday), at 6 p.m., when Mr. J. Krishnamurti will answer questions on Education.

LECTURE ON GHALIB: Public serial lecture on Ghalib to be held at the Anjuman-i-Islam Urdu Research Institute today (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m.

CHARITY FILM SHOW OF "DASI" In aid of Gowalia Tank Road, Parsi Welfare Centre, at the Central Cinema, Girgaon, tomorrow (Sunday), at 10 a.m. Lady Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, will preside. Tickets can be had from the Theatre.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION: Talmakiwadi, Tardeo, Bombay today (Saturday), at 9 p.m. Rev. Fr. Lash, Lord Bishop of Bombay, will deliver a lecture on 'Spiritual basis of Life'.

GUJARAT RESEARCH SOCIETY: Annual meeting today (Saturday), at 4-30 p.m., in the University School of Economics. Felicitations to Justice Sir Harsiddhabhai V. Divatia on his appointment as Chief Justice, Saurashtra Union; and also an award of research medal to Mr. A. V. Pandya.

DADAR, MATUNGA & SION YOUTH ASSOCIATION: Mr. Sushil Kavlekar will deliver a public lecture on "Incidents of Labour Movement", at Podar College, Matunga, G. I. P., today (Saturday), at 6 p.m.

CONGRESS SEVE DAL'S CLASES: Under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Seva Dal officers' training classes will be conducted from today (Saturday), preparatory to A. I. C. C. session of the Indian National Congress which is to be held in the last week of the next month. Those desirous to join, including the old and present members of the Congress Seva Dal, are hereby informed to apply to Mr. V. R. Tulla, G. O. C. Congress Seva Dal, Congress House, on the prescribed form available from the Congress House. Only a selected number of cadets for these classes will be taken out of the applicants.

The classes will be conducted either in the morning or in the evening at two centers one in the north and the other in the south of the city.

EDUCATIONAL FILM OF INDIA: Free weekly show, 91, Jalkeshwar Road, at 4 p.m., today (Saturday).

INDIAN MUSIC CIRCLE: Programme of Vocal Music by Mr. Ram Marathe tonight at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Marvadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road

GARBA COMPETITION, at Excelior Theatre tomorrow (Sunday), 9-30 a.m. Keki Mody presiding, Mrs. Mody distributing Championship Cup and prizes.

STUDENTS' LITERARY, AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY: Prize Distribution Gathering of the Society's Girls' Schools today at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.), at the Sunderabhai Hall, Carnegie Road, when Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, presiding and Mrs. Dahanukar to distribute prizes"

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Friday:

Kunwar and Kunwarini Kamleshwar Dayal have left.

The Governor of Bombay received the Hon. Prime Minister.

His Excellency entertained the Indian Cricket Touring Team to lunch at Government House.

Rani Maharaj Singh presided at the Annual General Meeting of the National Indian Association at Government House.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI: Prize-giving ceremony in connection with the Hirabai Sakharam Rajadhyaksha Memorial Elocution and other prizes, under the auspices of the Mandali, will be held at the premises of the Chikitsaka Samuha, Kandewadi, Bombay, at 9-15 a.m. (S.T.) tomorrow (Sunday) when Dr. B. H. Rajadhyaksha, has kindly consented to preside and Mrs. Rajadhyaksha to give away the prizes.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, March 13, (Saturday).

2-4 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. S. V. Phadnis (Bhajan) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Sitar Aur Jaltarang 8-45 S. V. Phadnis (M. Song) 9-0 M. G. Pisal (Shudh Sarang) 12-0 p.m. Composite programme (M) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 S. W. Dhage 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 "You Asked for It" 4-20 Eknath Rao (Multani) 4-50 Bhajan by R. N. Paradkar 5-0 Violin Duet (Raag: Marwa—By R. G. Joshi and M. Sarai) 5-15 Programme of special interest to children (G) 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Madan Mohan (Thumri) 6-30 Eknath Rao (Shamkalayan) 7-0 Topic of Day 7-10 Locals 7-15 Madan Mohan (Dadra) 7-30 Replies to listeners' letters (H) 7-40 Filmi Dhun on Clarionet By L. K. Kunte 7-45 Chitrapat Gane ('Kuber') 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Recitation of his poems by Saghar Nizami 8-45 East and West: Jnaneshwara and Plotinus 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 A special feature based on lifework of late Vyankatesh Balawant (alias Bapurao Pendharkar) 10-20 Padmabai Shaligram (Thumri).

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Gujarati Rasmandal 5-45 p.m. Tabla Solo By V. Ghangrekar 6-15 Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—7-45 p.m. Com. News 8-0 Pushpa Vakil Krut Geeto 8-15 R. N. Paradkar (Bhavgeet) 9-0 Padmabati Shaligram (Vocal) 9-30 Suman Shroff (Gujarati Geet).

A. B. SAHIAR'S BBOADCAST

Mr. A. B. Sahiar of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research will broadcast a talk on "MESON" at 7 p.m. on Saturday the 13th March 1948. This talk can be heard on 244 metres "only".

Bombay Corporation's Gesture To Refugees

BOMBAY, March 12. (UPI). The Bombay Municipal Corporation has decided, as a gesture of goodwill towards the refugees from Pakistan, to fill one out of every three clerical vacancies in the Corporation service from amongst the refugees in the city. In their case, it is stated, age bar and domicile rules have been waived.

The Bombay Corporation has further made a ten-year lease-grant of 30,000 sq. yards to the refugees in Sion and Colwada for building houses at a nominat rental of Rs. 200 per month.

Disillusioned Muslims Returning To India

BOMBAY, March 12. (UPI): Every ship that comes from Karachi is bringing, besides the Hindu refugees, many Muslims from Pakistan, it is gathered from shipping companies here.

Some of these Muslims had elected to serve Pakistan provisionally and now finding their life there miserable have opted finally for India. Most of them belong to the Posts and Telegraph Department.

Other Muslims are mostly businessmen, who make frequent trips between Karachi and Bombay on business.

COL. SOKHEY LEAVING FOR GENEVA ON MONDAY

BOMBAY, March 12, (A. P. I.): Col. Sir Sahib Singh Sokhey, director of the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, will leave Bombay on March 15 to attend the meeting of the World Health Organisation's Experts Committee on Biological Standards to be held at Geneva from March 18 to 31.

Sir Sahib Singh will later proceed to America in connection with the Penicillin project of the Government of India and also attend the International Congress on Tropical Medicine to be held at Washington in May.

43,558 FOR MATRIC

BOMBAY, March 12 (UPI): In all 43,558 candidates are appearing for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University which commences on Monday, the 15th March. They include about 1,260 refugees from Sind.

RAMAKRISHNA BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

The birthday anniversary of Shri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa will be celebrated at a public meeting to be held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. today under the presidentship of H. E. Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay. The following will be among the speakers: Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar, the Hon. Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla, Mahamahopadhyaya Kane, Sir R. P. Masani and Swami Sambuddhananda. There will be musical entertainment by Mrs. Parul Ghosh and Party and Sri Ramchandra Pal before and after the speeches. The Anniversary will be celebrated on Sunday at the Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, with a whole day programme.

GOVERNOR'S TOUR

H.E. Raja Sir Maharaj Singh Governor of Bombay & Rani Maharaj Singh will be on tour outside Bombay from March 14 to March 24. His Excellency will be grateful if letters of a non-urgent nature usually addressed to him or to his Private Secretary asking for interviews, attendance at functions and the like, can kindly be discontinued during this period.

VARTAK TO SPEAK AT BASSEIN

Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government and Chairman, Education and Propaganda Sub-Committee of the Prohibition Board, will address a public meeting at Bassein (District Thana), on Bombay Government's Prohibition Policy at 3 p.m. on Sunday, March 14.

The Minister will return to Bombay on Monday morning.

NEW LABOUR AND HOUSING DEPARTMENT IN BOMBAY SECRETARIAT

The Government of Bombay has formed a new Department in the Secretariat to deal with matters pertaining to Labour and Housing these subjects should, therefore, (Construction). Correspondence on henceforward be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Labour Department, Bombay.

FAREWELL TO MAURICE SADLER

H. M. Transport Officers gave a farewell party to Mr. Mourice C. Sadler, Civilian Stores Officer of Sea Transport Division, at the office of the Indian Troops Service Depot, on Monday.

Mr. Sadler came to India two years ago from Egypt. During the last war, he was in charge of fire fighting services at several ports and was injured by a crashing rocket at Plymouth.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' EXAM-RESULTS

The following candidates have passed the Government of Bombay Sanitary Inspectors' examination held in December, 1947:—

NUMBERS:—3 5 8 12 13 17 18 19 21 22 24 26 29 33 34 39 44 46 47 48 50 51 52 55 57 59 61 65 69 70 71 77 78 80 81 85 86 87 90 91 98 99 101 102 103.

Today's Bombay Races

PUSH ON AND MADURI FANCIED

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

The following are my selections for today's health:

1st Race: 1 Mandil, 2 Rajkumar.
2nd Race: 1 Yearling, 2 Asoka.
3rd Race: Chin Up, 2 Sweet Serenade.
4th Race: 1 Rana Pratap, 2 Gay Pilot.
5th Race: 1 Paper King, 2 Fair Haven.
6th Race: 1 Maduri, 2 Thalwil.
7th Race: 1 Push On, 2 Birthright.
8th Race: 1 Shah Jahan, 2 Put All.
9th Race: 1 Atomic, 2 Patakha.
Choice Treble: Chin Up, Rana Pratap and Maduri.
Flukes: Amin and Battling Admiral.

NOW SHOWING

NEPTUNE Bandra Station

Daily 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Matinee Sunday 1-15 p.m.

BOMBAY TALKIES MILAN

Ranjana, Pahari, Sanyal, Dilipkumar.

ROXY 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 Matinee Sun. 12-45

12th WEEK!

KRISHIN PICTURE

DOOSRI—SHADI

Mumtaz Shanti, Kumar, Pramilla, KAPOORCHAND Release.

STILL ON THE FRONT!

J. M. R. Pictures' Social Hit:

"SHAM SAVERA"

SWARNALATA, WASTI.

Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30
Sunday at 1 p.m.

8th WEEK

IMPERIAL

A DIAMOND Release

EXCELSIOR

GOES NATIONAL on FRI. March 19,

MADHUKAR PICTURES'

MIRZA SAHIBAN

Starring

NURJEHAN

and

TRILOK KAPOOR

Directed by K. AMARNATH
Producer: M. R. NAVALKAR

TIMINGS AS USUAL
Advance Booking Open

A FAMOUS Release

CRISIS

AMIR AND FAQIR

NABOB and RYOT — were all in it! There also was a romance in

"1857"

From FRIDAY

LAMINGTON

SURENDRA, SUBAIYA, WASTI, MENAKA

Producer Director— Mohan Singh Amurari Picture

Daily: 4, 6-45, 9-30 Mat. 1-15

Advance Booking: 10 to 11-30 4-30 to 6

A FAMOUS Release

HAM BAMBAI SE BOL RAHE HAI

G. D. SETH'S Presentation

YOU have tuned-in this voice morning, noon and night. But, have YOU ever heard the real HEART-THROBS of the Artistes?

TOHFA

Written and Directed by

AGHA JANI KASHMIRI

Starring:

NAWAB, VEERA, (Courtesy: Filmistan) ANURADHA, REHMAN & SHAH NAWAZ.

NEXT FRI. AT

IMPERIAL

Ad. Booking from MON. 10 to 12

INTERNATIONAL FILM DIST. Release.

ON TO VILLAGE TO SEE INDIA

WITH YOUR FAVOURITE STAR

PREM ADIB

PREM ADIB PICTURES'

DEHATI

Co-starring:

JEEVAN, UMAKANT, RAJ ADIB, RANJIT KUMARI, SHANTA KUNWAR

FROM TODAY AT

KAMAL — Daily 3-30, 6-30, 9-30. Sun. 1 p.m. Plans open 10 to 12, 3 to 6

JAI HIND — Daily 1, 3-45, 6-45, 9-45 Plans open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

PARADISE MAHIM — Daily 1, 3-45, 6-45, 9-45 Plans open 10 to 12, 3 to 6 p.m.

LIDO (JUHU) FIRST SHOW TO-DAY 6-30 P.M. Daily 3-30, 6-30, 9-30. Sun. 1 p.m. Plans open 10 to 12, 3 to 6 p.m.

A 'FINE FILMS' Release.

By SWORD

HE WON AN EMPIRE

By AHINSA

HE WON THE HEART OF THE PEOPLE!

BOMBAY CINETONE'S

Historic Epic

Samrat ASHOK

Produced & Directed By K. B. LALL

Starring: VEENA, SAPRU, SHAMIM, ULLHAS, HUSN BANU, SHAKIR HIMALAYWALA

Music: GYAN DUTT

FOLLOW THE CROWDS

Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 Sat. Sun. 1 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

A DIAMOND Release. Plans open 10 to 12-30, 3 to 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY'S GLORIOUS WELCOME

To The CELEBRATED INDIAN DANCER

KULKARNI SHRINIVAS, B. A.

in a series of INDIAN CLASSICAL DANCES

Six Dramatic Episodes from the interesting Life of great Indian Saint

ARUNA GIRI: in dainty dances and Melodious Music.

EXCELSIOR Daily: 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Rates: Rs. 12, 8, 5, 2-8, and 1-4.

THE MUSIC CONCERT

BY

Sri M. K. THYAGARAJA BHAGAVATHAR

and PARTY

which was originally fixed for 1st February, will now take place on Sunday, 25th April at 5 p.m. at the Gymkhana Grounds.

MATUNGA

Hon. Gen. Secretary, THE INDIAN GYMKHANA, (Matunga) LTD.

HOSIERY MACHINES
Imported Cotton Yarn
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Ask From
FOREIGN IMPORT AND EXPORT ASSOCIATION
Gool Mansions, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay. 1.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, March 12, (API): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from 1st November 1947 and departure from normal recorded at (IST) on 12th March 1948:—

Abu 81 54 0 2.0 minus 1.1 Ahmedabad 94 70 0 4.4 plus 4.0 Baroda nil BOMBAY 90 77 0 0.3 minus 0.5 Calcutta 100 75 0 3.3 plus 0.3 Delhi 71 59 0.1 4.4 plus 1.7 Hyderabad (Dn) 99 66 0 1.1 minus 1.2 Khandwa 101 71 0 2.0 plus 0.3 Madras 92 75 0 5.6 minus 15.7 Nagpur 102 70 T 4.7 Poona 99 67 0 2.0 plus 0.6 Simla 47 40 0.1 7.1 minus 1.3 Surat 97 73 0 0.1 minus 0.6.

WEATHER SUMMARY

Following is the weather summary for Friday, March 12, 1948:

Very few observations have been received from Western Pakistan. Yesterday's low over the West Punjab has moved slightly norteastwards but still persists over that region. The disturbance over the North-West Frontier Province is probably moving away northeastwards. The low over Sind and South Rajputana is moving eastwards through East Rajputana and West Central India.

Thunder-rain has been widespread in the East Punjab and the West United Province and local in the West Punjab the North-West Frontier Province and West Rajputana. Scattered thundershowers are also reported from the East United Provinces.

Forecast until the 13th evening:—Thunder-rain will occur locally in the East Punjab and Kashmir. A few thundershowers are also possible in upper Assam, Chota Nagpur, North Orissa coast, the West United Provinces, southern districts of the East United Provinces, the northwest Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province the North Central Provinces, East Central India and in the extreme south of the peninsula.

Day temperatures will remain well above normal in northeast India and the northeast Central Provinces.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

There are two kinds of men who monopolize conversation. The first kind are those who like the sound of their own voice. The second are those who do not know what the sound of their voice is like.

—G. K. Chesterton.

The Bombay Chronicle

MR. JINNAH'S STATEMENT

What complex it represents we leave it to Mr. Jinnah to determine, but it is unfortunately the fact that the Governor-General of Pakistan and some of his most prominent lieutenants consider it almost a matter of principle to discuss any problem relating to Indo-Pakistan relations in the language of accusation and sometimes even worse. This is a historical truth, which is not modified by any change in technique since the division of India into two sovereign States. In his latest pronouncement made through a Swiss journalist, he has not failed that technique even though the subject is otherwise very important and the suggestion useful for both, more, in fact, for Pakistan than India.

He would make it appear that India is guilty of many sins and that it had better behave itself. The Government of India is accused of suffering from a "superiority complex". It is an odd charge by a man like Mr. Jinnah. No one need do more than compare the pronouncements, speeches, attitude and behaviour of, to take the two top most leaders of either State, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Liaquat Ali on the one side and those of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the other in order to find where the charge lies. There is also the insinuation that India does not treat Pakistan on an "equal footing". It is rather difficult to understand what the Qaid-i-Azam means and what exactly he demands. Actually Indian statesmen have gone out of their way to assure the leaders of Pakistan by word and deed that they regard Pakistan as an independent, sovereign State—let us repeat the words "independent and sovereign" because the Qaid-i-Azam has always shown a fixed "complex" in their favour—equal in status to any independent and sovereign State and that they wish it a prosperous existence as such. Finally, what are "realities" which the—"superiority complex" ridden?—Indian statesmen have failed to "appreciate"? Here, again, the charge lies elsewhere. Pakistan does not appreciate the reality in regard to Kashmir, namely, that it has been raided by outsiders who, with or without their patrons, have no status on any footing. Nor does it appreciate the reality when it facilely accuses India of "genocide" as if exactly the same things have not happened in Pakistan in exactly the same way, to put it no worse. But the most important of all "realities" is that India and Pakistan and their interests are inextricably bound together. This is not only recognised but has been pleaded for day in and day out by Indian statesmen. Indeed, Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation, devoted during the days since separation, every breath of his life to making India— and Pakistan—appreciate this reality. What was the response from the other side? And yet the reality is more important for Pakistan. It can less afford than India to ignore this interdependence and the vital need for relations of friendship and co-operation. The Pakistan leaders have only to look to their budget for proof of it.

But if the accusatory clothing, of which Mr. Jinnah is characteristically fond, is disregarded as our leaders, following the lead of Mahatma Gandhi usually do, we welcome Mr. Jinnah's favourable response to the Swiss journalist's constructive suggestion that, in international affairs, the two States should work jointly and also join hands for the defence of their land and sea borders and co-operate against any outside aggression. Indian statesmen have always appreciated this reality. They have understood the need of joint defence of India and Pakistan, a need all the more urgent in these days. They also appreciate the great advantage of a joint international policy to be pursued jointly by both. They know that all this is a great and unavoidable importance, especially because even in separation the two States are two units—let us hasten to say, "independent and sovereign" units—of our integral whole. They will gladly "collaborate in a friendly way" in defence matters, in international policy as also in other fields. Nor can any one doubt that India and Pakistan, should as a matter of vital importance "resolve their own differences and give domestic issues priority in the first instance". We welcome Mr. Jinnah's statement as a response to what Indian statesmen have been saying and incessantly trying for. If Mr. Jinnah follows his response with action the much-needed and much-desired change in the relationship between India and Pakistan can be realised in days and weeks.

Frankly Speaking

Limit Reached

Dr. Tsiang, the Chinese Chairman of the Security Council, has initiated private talks with the delegations concerned in regard to the Kashmir issue. This is another attempt to solve the problem by negotiation. India will welcome it as it has welcomed all such efforts in the past. So far as the 'bonafides' of this country are concerned they have been amply proved in the past and further proved by the latest speech of Mr. Ayyangar. But there is a limit beyond which India, the aggrieved party, cannot go in the effort to compromise with aggressors. India has gone very far and that limit has been reached. India can do no more without becoming a party to the betrayal of the fundamentals of the situation of its obligations and of the people of Kashmir. We are glad Mr. Ayyangar made that clear.

A Unique Revolution

A revolution is on the horizon of India. It is a bloodless revolution. And it is a unique and very welcome revolution in that it hurts no class and no interests but immensely benefits all. It is the educational revolution planned by the Government of India and its Education Minister. Since August 15, 1947 India's leaders have planned much and prepared or launched many projects conducive to the progress and prosperity of the country and its people. But we doubt if any of them, however valuable, can be claimed to be nearly as far-reaching and of as profound a national significance as the scheme for the abolition of illiteracy announced on Thursday in Parliament by India's Education Minister. It has been rightly said that the wealth of a country is, in the first and main instance, its population. But quantity is no asset, indeed, it becomes a liability, without quality. And among the vital conditions of quality is education.

It Must Succeed

In that sense, therefore, India's human wealth is at least 80 per cent less than what it can and must be. Maulana Azad's scheme is designed to turn this potential resource into actual wealth, precious by itself and more precious because it is the instrument of further progress in other fields. The scheme of basic education as the means of wiping out illiteracy was devised and accepted in theory long ago. But its vital defect was the period of forty years which was regarded as the minimum for the completion of its objective. Maulana Azad is out to abolish illiteracy in India in five or at the most ten years. This is the spirit in which free India must vindicate itself. According to the spirit of the old days there were two grave and vital obstacles in the quick implementation of the scheme, paucity of teachers and money. Maulana Azad has hit upon the idea of educational conscription, mobilisation for limited periods of the educated for the job of teaching. It is a magnificent idea and it must succeed because freedom can and must evoke patriotic response to the call of a great and historic national adventure. As to money the India that has given so much in other fields will and must find twenty-four crores of rupees a year for an achievement, which, in five years, will change the face and mind of this great nation of three hundred million. The Government and Maulana Azad deserve the thanks and congratulations of the nation on launching upon this imaginative and courageous scheme.

Problem Of Religious Education

BY MAGANBHAI DESAI

With the advent of real freedom and responsibility in our country, the problem of religious education in schools is bound to crop up as never before. As a matter of fact, the godless technocracy of the last world war, born of the previous centuries of the deification of the goddess of intellect, has stirred men's minds all the world over, to the realization that something more than mere intellect is necessary to order and rule both our individual and corporate life. We in India are described as a very religious-minded people; and we are sometimes warned that religious education in schools cannot be neglected without vitally injuring the soul of our people. This question has been raised by no less a person than Maulana Saheb, the Education Minister of the Government of India. While addressing the 14th session of the Central Advisory Council held in the middle of January last he said: "It is already known to you that the 19th Century Liberal point of view concerning the imparting of religious education has already lost weight. Even after the first great war a new approach had begun to assert itself and the intellectual Revolution brought about in the wake of the second great war has given it a decisive shape. At first it was considered that religions would stand in the way of the free intellectual development of a child, but now it has been admitted that religious education cannot be altogether dispensed with. If national education was devoid of this element there would be no appreciation of moral values or moulding of character on human lines. It must be known to you that Russia had to give up its ideology during the last world war. The British Government in England had also to amend its educational system in 1944.....

"No doubt a foreign Government had to keep itself away from religious education. But a national Government cannot divest itself of undertaking this responsibility. To mould the growing mind of the nation on right lines is its primary duty. In India we cannot have an intellectual mould without religion".

Naturally this has given rise to the discussion of this important problem in our national education. But I fear its gravity and importance is not sufficiently realised.

EFFECTS OF ENGLISH EDUCATION

Everybody knows that one of the motives that drove our people to rebel against British rule in 1857 was the mortal fear of Christianization that they felt from the foreign Christian rulers. It was, therefore, that the Queen's Proclamation gave us then the necessary assurance that we would not be molested in regard to our religions or ritualistic beliefs and customs. The system of English education that was established immediately after it incorporated this into meaning no religious teaching in schools, though it divided the schools communally. What was meant was that no ritual or creedal tenets of any single religion will be taught or followed in state schools. But religions education is not necessarily ritualism or its practice. Really, if at all it is wanted, it is desired for drawing out the deepest in man and transfusing it into various phases of human life and endeavour. It is an element of our personality which we cannot disregard without producing a divided personality in us. If any proof is necessary, I may instance the result of so-called secular English education in our country. I may better quote some of its able investigators.

This is what Mayhew, the historian of English education in India in his book "The Education of India" says:

"....As an avenue to employment, as an arsenal in which the weapons of destructive criticism and resentment are forged, our education has united all. In its failure to reach the heart or affect the springs of constructive activity it has left the two religions in opposite camps".

(P.53.)

In another context the same writer says:—

"That the identification of a necessarily neutral Government with a system of education has robbed that system of religious warmth, colour, and significance, and that the want of this has made the education unreal and unconvincing among peoples whose life, for good or bad, is fundamentally religious, has already been emphasized....."

(Ibid. P.67.)

The report of the "Commission on Christian Higher Education in India" headed by A. D. Lindsay, Master of Balliol, says:

"The net result of the developments of the last hundred years has been the erection on the ancient foundation of caste an urban bourgeois class consisting of Government servants, lawyers, doctors, politicians, merchants, industrialists, financiers, but no clerics, unless one includes the prophets of nationalism".

(P.36.)

I invite the attention of the reader to the keen and pointed observation made by the Master of Balliol's Report. And I also request him to note another fact that almost all attempts of our national leaders by way of imparting national education during the last half a century and more did not neglect the teaching of morality and religion in some form or another. Indeed, and as a fact they were prophets of a vitalized view of life and religion—which was the religion of securing the birthright of free development of all. To do that they had to animate the Indian personality from its very depth. And religion alone is a sufficiently potent force for it. Arthur Mayhew has rightly noted in his book that—

"Indian personality and life as a whole will not intimately be affected by any education which is not animated by Religion. The forces which oppose progress can be restrained or diverted only by a religion more vital than those on which they depend for sanction".

(ibid—4.)

WHAT IS RELIGION

Let it be noted that the urban bourgeois has functioned almost as a caste and in unholy alliance with our foreign rulers. Both of them, in their own separate ways, agreed to keep religion out of instruction. The alien rulers had an obvious excuse in the existance of diverse creeds and sects. And the educated caste, well entrenched in pelf and position, arrogantly sought a convenient rationale for that from their newly learnt 19th century western Rationalism. They are the vocal class even today. But they, too, have been deeply stirred by the advent of freedom. The birth of Pakistan has divided this class also communally—a significant phenomenon. And the heinous crime of the murder of Gandhiji is a soul-stirring event, which demands very serious thought on our part. Religion-based communalism that lay buried under common British slavery has emmerged almost unscathed from the outgoing century of so called progressive British rule. It was progressive only in one sense, and that was the creation of an educated caste on the basis of acquiescence in foreign rule and the disastrous separation of personality into secular and religious. Religion is not mere ritualism or creedal theology. It is the expression of the deepest craving in the human soul. It is so all-pervading that secularized education itself becomes a Religion — a religion of secularism. Was not rationalism almost a religion? That it is replaced today by the cult of humanism in the West is a significant event. It is a march towards something more than mere intellect which lost its hold as it could not deliver the goods to the white World during the last 30 eventful years. We in India are brought to a similar crisis today. The welknown chasm between the classes and the masses is not an isolated phenomenon operating in some few fields only. It is an all-over deep and clearcut cleavage in the body politic and it is obviously ruinous and fundamentally wrong; and it is totally unhelpful for the growth and development of a modern democratic State. The masses in India are almost buried in their age-old superstitions, outworn customs, and abiding ignorance. The passage of time during the modern centuries touched them only in one way and that was to smother all the hope and joy of life in them. They are left today a frustrated mass of human material. They must be saddled into their own. Only a right type of free and all-comprehensive national education can do it. Is religion to have a place in it? If any, what will it be? This is the question. Let not the reader misunderstand me that I do not visualize difficulties in the way. And they are specially peculiar in this case of religions instruction. But that is not to decide that we should, ostrich-like, bury our heads under them and feel safe. As an English writer says, the necessity is "to decide what exactly they mean by religione and how it should be taught to children" in a well-graded manner. "There is an urgent need for cultivating in our citizens of the future a broad outlook on the subject of religion." ("The Riddle of Religious Education and a New Solution" by Adam Gowans Whyte-P 44) Who should do it and how is a question requiring much thought and experiment. As I said at the outset, my only plea here is to ask for inquiry into and discussion of this great question before us.

'Gandhigram' Memorial

First Refugee Town To Be Built In India

(From A Correspondent.)

"Very glad to report negotiations to settle Sindh Hindus near Kandla Port and build new Model City satisfactorily concluded to-day. Myself arriving Delhi six February. Shall wait upon your revered-self and report further. Profoundest respects—Tribhovandas Raja". Thus read the telegram which the Dewan Sahib of Kutch sent to Mahatma Gandhi in the evening of the 29th January, little thinking that the very next day a mad assassin's bullets were to still into eternal silence the mortal frame of the greatest man of the Age!

After the partition of India, the exodus of a large number of non-Muslims from Sind created a special problem for the whole country and the refugees themselves. While their brethren from East Bengal and West Punjab could easily maintain their linguistic and cultural homogenity by migrating to the non-Muslim halves of their respective provinces, there is no place the Sind refugees could call their own. The need of a homeland for more than a million of Sind Hindus, who have been scattered throughout India, thus became imperative. To save them from disintegration, it is necessary to build suitable towns where they could be consolidated.

MAHATMA'S APPROVAL.

The idea of organised private enterprise, it seems, first occurred to Shri Pratap Dialdas, and his scheme of forming a Corporation for this purpose was approved by Mahatma Gandhi and the Hon'ble Sardar Patel. Cultural, linguistic and climatic similarities had to be considered before selecting a site where a settlement on a large scale could be possible. Kutch being more or less akin to Sind in many ways and Kandla port having immense potentialities for development as a major port between Karachi and Bombay, Shri Pratap Dialdas and Shri Nichaldas Vazirani decided to have the settlement near Kandla. With this end in view, they had first approached the Ruler and then the Dewan Sahib in Delhi.

Ultimately, the matter was referred to Mahatmaji for his aid and blessings, whereupon Gandhiji evinced a desire to meet the Dewan Saheb. An interview was accordingly arranged at Birla House on 30th December 1947 between Mahatmaji, Acharya Kripalani and the Dewan Sahib. In the course of their conversation, Mahatmaji told the Dewan Sahib that he was very much anxious about the non-Muslim refugees from Sind and that the problem of their re-settlement was worrying him so much. He advised the Dewan Sahib to help Shri Pratap Dialdas in every possible way, so as to make his Scheme a really successful one. The Dewan Sahib readily agreed to do his best and promised to communicate with Mahatmaji when the Agreement was signed.

OLD TIMES RECALLED.

Afterwards the negotiations centered round items of detail and the discussion took a lively turn. Mahatmaji remembered the Dewan Sahib's interview with him some ten years before, when the latter was Dewan of Porbandar—Gandhiji's birth-place—and old memories were revived. Jokingly, he told the Dewan Sahib that it was high time that he gave up his Dewanship and devoted his time and energy to the service of India under Gandhiji's directions. The Dewan Sahib asked Mahatmaji whether this was in joke or in earnest. Gandhiji replied that he was in earnest. The Dewan Sahib immediately volunteered to wire His Highness of Kutch resigning his job and to go and stay with Bapuji from the very next day to devote the rest of his life according to Mahatmaji's bidding. This was like a 'bolt from the blue' and laughingly Mahatmaji said that they wanted the Dewan Sahib at Kutch more than in his personal service. This memorable meeting lasted about 45 minutes. Emerging out, Acharyaji remarked to the Dewan Sahib that it was one of the rarest of happy interviews which Bapu had for the last few months!

FREE GIFT OF LAND.

Shri Pratap Dialdas and Shri Nichaldas Vazrani subsequently came to Bhuj and informed the Dewan Sahib about the formation of a Corporation named The Sindhu Re-Settlement Corporation with Acharya Kripalaniji as Chairman and having its Head Office at Bombay. The authorised capital of the Corporation was 2 1/2 crores and sanction for the issue of shares of Rs. 1 crore for the present has been obtained from the Government of India. Some of the special features of the Corporation are that the dividend is rstricted to a maximum of 6 per cent and that no individual would be allotted over 25 shares. Any profit in excess of 6 per cent will be utilised for the educational, medical, cultural and general betterment of the people of the settlement. The negotiations which followed culminated in the Government of Kutch perpetually leasing out to the Corporation 15,000 acres of land free of cost, together with the Water Works sites, and of giving other generous concessions. His (late) Highness Maharao Shree Sir Vijayarajji Bahadur and the then Yuvaraj Sahib Shree Madansinghji Bahadur, who had been taking a very keen interest in the scheme, were kept informed of the negotiations at various stages till the final order was signed during the forenoon of January 29th. While the Sindhis have thus been given the necessary fillip and encouragement to come and settle in Kutch, the interests of the Kutchees have been amply safeguarded. The Kutchees are allowed equal opportunities in the new venture on a par with the Sind non-Muslims who have decided to make Kutch their homeland.

The above telegram was thus a sequel to the Dewan Sahib's interview with Mahatmaji and in implementation of the mandate which Bapuji had entrusted to him. But God had willed it that he could not follow it up by a personal call! It is a small consolation, however, to learn that Gandhiji received the message a few hours before his dastardly murder and knew about the satisfactory conclusion of the Agreement.

IMMERSION CEREMONY.

The promoters of the Corporation and the State authorities were jubilant that Gandhiji had practically consented to perform the foundation-stone-laying ceremony of the proposed town. But alas! Providence decreed otherwise. Instead, Acharya Kripalaniji, one of Mahatmaji's foremost disciples—to quote the Dewan Sahib's expression at a public meeting here—arrived at Bhuj on the 11th February from Delhi with Gandhi's holy ashes for immersion at the Kandla creek. The next day, 12th, the sacred rites connected with the immersion ceremony were performed by Shri Kripalani and Bapuji's holy ashes mingled with Kutch waters. While the waters of Kutch have thus been consecrated by Mahatmaji's ashes, the first monument to his revered memory will be the Town of Gandhigram. With Acharya Kripalani as Chairman of the Corporation, it can confidently be hoped that the settlement will not only bear Bapuji's immortal name but will also truly reflect his imperishable teachings, so that 'Gandhigram' could be a beacon light to the rest of India and tehe world.

KARACHI, March 11, (A. P. I.): The Premier Mr. M. A. Khuhro yesterday visited Hyderabad Sind where he conferred with high officials to formulate measures to check crime at Dadu and Hyderabad.

ECONOMIC CHAMBER FOR INDIAN STATES

Reported Move Of Some Rulers

NEW DELHI, March 12. (UPI): It is learnt that a large number of major Indian States have decided to establish an "Economic Chamber of Indian States" with central office at New Delhi to formulate a co-ordinated economic policy for the utilisation of natural resources and to enrich the respectives States with rapid industrialisation and extend their markets to foreign countries also. With this end in view the Gaekwar of Baroda has convened a conference of Rulers in Calcutta on March 14 and a Reception Committee has been formed there under the chairmanship of the Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan.

The Calcutta conference of Rulers, it is learnt, will discuss and take steps (1) to set up an office in New Delhi with an well-equipped library, (2) to appoint a permanent advisory committee with scientists, meteriologists, technicians and engineers to help the survey and utilisation of State resources, (3) to appoint a development board which will work as a liaison between various economic departments of the Indian Government and the development departments of the Indian States and (4) to appoint a sub-committee to draft a constitution of the Economic Chamber of Indian States and raise funds.

It is learnt that it is proposed to publish a monthly journal on behalf of this organisation to convey information regarding the economic, commercial and industrial progress of the States.

FORWARD BLOC WORKER ACQUITTED

The All-India Forward Bloc writes:

In the absence of proper evidence Mr. Oscar Brown, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, has acquitted today Mr. S. N. Misra, a Forward Bloc worker, who was arrested on 28th October last on the alleged charge of being in possession of a loaded revolver. This case was pending in the court for all these months and Mr. Upadhyaya, Bar-at-law defended the case.

From Mahatma

"My notion of Poorna Swaraj is that isolated independence but healthy and dignified independence. My nationalism, fierce though it is, is not exclusive, is not devised to harm any nation or individual. Legal maxims are not so legal as they are moral. I believe in the eternal truth of 'sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas' (Use thy own property so as not to injure thy neighbour's').

It all depends upon what we mean by and want through Poorna Swaraj. If we mean an awakening among the masses, a knowledge among them of their true interest and ability to serve that interest against the whole world and if through Poorna Swaraj we want harmony, freedom from aggression from within or without, and a progressive improvement in the economic condition of the masses. We can gain our end without political power and by directly acting upon the powers that be.

Swaraj is the sum total of all activities that go to build up a free and vigorous nation conscious of the strength that comes from right doing."

KEEP TRADE AND POLITICS APART

HAVANA, March 11, (Reuter): The leading committee of the International Trade Organisation decided here today that any political matter brought before the United Nations should not be subject to the provisions of the I. T. O. Charter.

South Africa, Australia, and the United Kingdom all put forward amendments to the decision which was embodied in the draft of a proposed new article to the Charter. These amendments all asked for the exclusion from the Charter provisions of all matters wholly or partly of a political character.

Some general exceptions to the I. T. O. Charter, including special trade arrangement between Pakistan and India, were approved.

Thoughts Of An Indian Aboard A British Liner

(BY DR. J. F. BULSARA)

We are three days from Bombay and one day from Aden and I am writing this from the S. S. 'Asturias' — a six-decker troopship turned into a passenger boat. It carries 1600 passengers—6 to 8 in a cabin— including 400 Polish refugees on the deck. We are almost a small town afloat—cosmopolitan in character, twenty-five per cent of the population being made up of children under 12.

It is now nearing three years since hostilities ceased but with the rest of the world, we are still under war austerities. Not only is the shipping accommodation rationed everywhere, but food on board the steamers is also rationed. We get no morning tea, little sugar in the afternoon tea; however, sufficient but simple fare. Nothing much to grumble at, but it does remind you what modern global wars do to your normal economy and how long the shadow of war is protracted into the period of peace. Peace I said; or it is only an interval between two wars? From the way the machinery of peace and peace treaties has been working since the allied victory, the scant respect shown by the strong and weak nations to the principles on which the United Nations Organisation has been fopnded and the open hiatus between the protagonists of the two major politico-economic orders in the world, one feels the seeds of a third global conflict are already being sown. A third global war should be resisted and prevented now by those who believe that mankind will make greater progress towards prosperity and civilisation by peaceful interrelationships and friendly co-operation in a common human enterprise. Five years hence, the attempt, however, serious, will be too late. The forces of destruction, the dead weight of costly armaments, the out lay and investment on the business of killing will have gone so far and gathered such momentum that mighty Governments and less mighty peoples will be swept off their feet into the whirlpool of war.

WHAT GANDHIJI FORESAW

A great seer that Gandhiji was, he saw thus quite clearly for our country. He saw, as few of us even now dimly realise that a fratricidal war between the two major communities would not only spell untold hardship and misery for the peoples themselves but that it may spell the complete ruin of the country, making us utterly unfit to play any role, much less a decisive role, to stem the tide of world war, that is being prepared for the weaker nations by the powerful ones.

Let us for a moment think what is happening or rather what is being fomented in Palestine, in Korea, in China, in Indo-China, even to some extent in the externally being reconstructed Japan. Besides the economics of these countries being ruined besides the continued sale of the excess war material left over on the sudden cessation of hostilities with Germany and Japan, power politics is already at play for an array of forces and alignments as if for a major on coming conflict that seems inevitable.

The common man, who believes in working and sweating for his honest living, who does not believe in having something for himself for nothing, who does not believe in open or subtle exploitation of man by man, has to beware of being again victimised into believing that he as fighting a war to make the world safe for righteousness, or for himself. Gandhiji's great merit was that he saw through this genius power seekers and took indigenous power seekers and took up their challenge on behalf of the common man. He exposed the game of the politicians and stood as a rock against fratricidal conflict. The power seekers however, proved too wile and wicked to allow his soul force to triumph. They killed the force that threw the challenge to them.

We have yet to see whether it is the power-seekers who are ultimately going to triumph or the sweet reasonableness of the sage, seer and long range thinker. Let us make no mistake of a facile belief that Gandhiji's martyrdom is a sufficient vindication of the triumph of the principle of love over hate, or that his death will bring us automatically the brotherhood of communities that Gandhiji's life work could not encompass.

A CHALLENGE

The moment we fall into this error we will be playing into the hands of the opposite forces. Gandhiji's death or assassination is on the contrary a challenge of the undemocratic and totalitarian forces to the unorganised and easy-going common man. If the common man, the thinking section of the Indian community, would like to vindicate Gandhiji, i.e. his own belief in the value of peace, amity and goodwill between communities and nations, he will have to continue the fight that Gandhiji and a handful of his colleagues were valiantly and tenaciously waging. He will have to be alert, awake, ever watchful and imbued with the principles that Gandhiji taught us. He will have to organise himself into an active body of citizens who make it a faith of their life to live on terms of friendship with fellowmen and avoid exploitation of his weaker brethren.

One fears that the wave of indignation that has passed over the country on the assassination of the great leader may cool down as often happens in case of violent emotions. One fears the common man may become self-righteous and self-complacent and may feel too satisfied after letting off steam. He may see himself vindicated by eulogising and idolising Gandhiji, by raising memorials and tablets to his sacred memory, by contributing funds for keeping Gandhiji's memory alive. If we rest content with this we would have completely failed him. Then he would go the way many seers and prophets have gone before. He will be read, praised and supported like Jesus, but he will not be followed like him by his own fellow christians. Let those who value the eternal truth of Gandhiji's teaching avoid worshipping or paying lip service to him, let them take up the challenge and by living his life and his principles keep him alive. Only then will his martyrdom have some meaning, only then shall we be able to redeem Gandhiji.

A LESSON

We had a bit of ill luck at Aden, now a naval station in British possession. There was a case of smallpox in a family coming from Karachi and the ship was put into quarantine by the Medical Officer of Health. None of the 1600 passengers or 400 crew was allowed to land except those who were disembarking at Aden, nor were persons from the Port allowed to come on board. Our steamer had to take oil and we stepped in the harbour for 18 hours satisfying ourselves with the sight of the brownish black bleak rocks of Aden and a row of trees here and there along the roadside, and the inevitable motor boats, tugs and tankers speeding to and fro in the harbour.

The British stand guard at the two ends of the Red Sea, viz. Aden and the Suez and the two ends of the Mediterranean as well, viz., Gibralter and the Suez or Port Said. The Egyptians have been having a tough tussle to buy over the controlling canal shares from the French and the British Government and the dispute is not yet ended. The Mediterranean and Suez are still th

(Continued on Page 8)

Further Cut In Liquor Holdings Of Persons

PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN TO ENTER SECOND STAGE

Excise Preventive Staff To Be Transferred To Police Dept: Minister's Statement In Assembly

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Bombay Legislative Assembly today voted the demand for grant of Rs. 94,69,000 under the head "Provincial Excise" asked for by the Excise Minister Mr. L. M. Patil. The Minister outlined measures proposed to be taken by Government as prohibition entered the second stage from next April, while replying to cut motions on the subject. He said that till now a person was allowed to possess six bottles of liquor, three bottles of wine and twelve bottles of beer. Henceforth this would be restricted to four, two and eight bottles respectively.

Further, no person would be allowed to bring from Goa and adjacent places more than one bottle of liquor, one bottle of wine and three bottles of beer except under a permit issued by the Excise Commissioner. This measure, he felt, would check smuggling of liquor.

ISSUE OF LICENSES

Explaining Government's policy regarding the issue of import and export licenses, Mr. Patil said that from the second year of prohibition no wholesaler or retailer would be allowed to export liquor to other provinces in India without the sanction of the Government. Hitherto permits for the import of liquor were given invariably to all applicants and during the war there was a boom in the sale of liquor with the coming of large number of soldiers to the city. But henceforth the number of licenses would be drastically reduced. Licenses would be issued only to those old dealers who had invested huge capital on the trade and to those shops located in areas mainly inhabited by higher class people addicted to foreign liquor.

Mr. Patil explained that only three new licenses were issued, one to run a bar at the Santa Cruz Airport and the others to refugees, and that too only for export of liquor.

RESTRICTION ON SPIRIT

He said that traders were hitherto allowed to bring rectified spirit in bulk from outside which was converted into "Indian-made foreign liquor." Government had decided to put a stop to this practice and all bottling and compounding would be done only at the Government distillery at Nasik.

Referring to the measures proposed to be taken by Government to improve the administrative machinery, Mr. Patil said that the Excise Preventive Staff would be transferred to the Police Department and each constable would receive the pay and allowances given to a police man. He said that their programme would not be fully successful without non-official co-operation and advice. Therefore the Government had already raised a Prohibition Guard with Mr. V. S. Dongre as General Officer-Commanding. These Guards would be posted in every district, taluka and mohalla.

WANT OF MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS

The House then took up for consideration the demand for grant under the head "Public Works" moved by Mr. M. D. D. Gilder. The inadequacy of Government's minor irrigation schemes and the general inefficiency of the staff formed the subject of several cut motions moved by Muslim League members.

Dr. Gilder in his reply stated that Government were very anxious to execute the proposed projects, but they were handicapped by the lack of sufficient machinery. Further they had to revise their original scheme as the cost of materials and labour had risen very high.

Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture, replying to the debate on a cut motion to discuss Government's policy on minor irrigation works stated that 20 to 25 minor irrigation schemes had already been worked out and 30 more were being investigated. When all these came into operation, nearly 25,000 acres of land would be under irrigation.

Referring to the complaint made by a member that Government had acquired so far only 125 pumps, the Minister said that Government realised that more should be purchased, but pumps were not available at present.

HATTA-VAN MOOK TALKS

Attempt To Settle Indonesian Dispute

BATAVIA, March 12 (Reuter): The Indonesian Premier, Dr. Mohamed Hatta, and the Dutch East Indies Lieut. Governor-General Dr. Van Mook, met twice here today, to seek a final settlement of the Indonesia dispute through personal talks.

Today's discussion covered foreign relations and co-ordination of the armed forces, it was understood. Reliable sources here said there would be another meeting tomorrow.

If agreement is reached in the talks, these sources added, the Dutch would revise the interim Federal Government for Indonesia set up last Tuesday to include Republican representatives.

RAJGHAT MEMORIAL FOR MAHATMA

NEW DELHI, March 12 (UPI): It is learnt that the Indian Dominion Cabinet, at its meeting yesterday, considered the proposals of the Works' Ministry for building an extensive garden, with a pillar at its centre, at the Rajghat, as a memorial to Mahatma Gandhi. The Cabinet scrutinised the various plans prepared in this connection by the Works' Ministry and took certain decisions.

It is further learnt that the Cabinet has received a suggestion, from certain quarter, that the central pillar should be 79 feet 3 inches in length, in commemoration of the period that Gandhiji lived, that is, 79 years and 3 months. It is, however felt that this question must entirely be left to the discretion of the artists who would be better judges for the size of the pillar, which is to be in conformity with the entire area that is to be developed into a garden.

BURMA MEMORIAL FOR MAHATMA

BOMBAY, March 12 (UPI): "An influential committee has been formed in Rangoon with the Premier of Burma as chairman to collect funds for raising a suitable memorial for Mahatma Gandhi. It is likely that the memorial will take the form of a public hall. The Indian Chamber of Commerce are also collecting separately Rs. 3,00,000 for a memorial", said U Ba Win, former Minister of Burma, who is here on a flying visit, in an interview to the United Press of India.

BOMBAY BAN ON "VATAN"

The Government of Bombay has issued orders, under the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, against Messrs. Jummakhan Chandkhan and Mahefooz Israili, receivers and distributors in Bombay, of the Gujarati daily newspaper "Vatan" published in Karachi, restraining them until further orders, from receiving and distributing the copies of this paper in the Bombay Province.

Nehru For Vizag

NEW DELHI, March 12 (U.P.I): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, left this afternoon for Nagpur 'en route' to Vizagapatam, where he will launch of the first Indian built 8,000-ton ocean-going vessel on next Sunday. The Prime Minister will return to Delhi on the 15th.

NEHRU ON TWO ALTERNATIVES BEFORE INDIA

NAGPUR, March 12 (A.P.I.): The Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru declared here today that India had only two alternatives before it, either to follow the path of truth and honesty set before it by Mahatma Gandhi or the path of deceit and treachery, which had brought successive disasters to the world.

VAZIRANI PRODUCED IN COURT

KARACHI, March 12, (API): The Secretary of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, Gordhan Vazirani, who had been arrested under the Sind Public Safety Act about a fortnight ago was today produced before the Additional District Magistrate and was ordered to be detained in prison for two months under the Public Safety Act. Vazirani has been lodged in the Karachi district prison.

BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY

£ 12 Million Subsidy

LONDON, March 12, (Reuter): Modernisation of the British cotton industry—spearhead of Britain's export drive for dollars this year—by means of a Government subsidy of 25 per cent on new machinery was approved in principle by the House of Commons today.

The subsidy, amounting to 12 million pounds in the next four years, will be paid to the spining section of the industry.

Mr. Haroid Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, said that only if there was grouping would it be possible to concentrate man-power to the fullest extent in the re-equipped mills.

The industry must now prepare to work with a much smaller and higher paid labour forces.

Running mills were today operating at about 70 per cent of their capacity —at least 25 per cent below what was needed. Sufficient production could be achieved only by the introduction of labour-saving machinery and the better use of labour. It would have been wrong, he said, for the Government to ask for a change in outlook and methods without at the same time giving some assurance that the industry would have a radical programme of re-equipment.

CROSS RATES

LONDON, March 12.

T. T. London on New York 4.0275 Selling 4.0325 Buying

NEW YORK, March 12.

T. T. New York on London Previous Closing 4.02-3/4 to 4.03-1/4.

U. S. Price of Foreign Silver Previous Closing 74-5/8 cents.

Dr. R. U. Hingorani, Indian eye specialist of Harley Street, London, who is now in India.

KHARE INTERNED IN NAGPUR

Alwar Ruler Allowed To Enter State

NEW DELHI, March 12 (IPA): The Maharaja of Alwar who was served with an externment order forbidding him to enter the State pending the investigations into the alleged support given by the State authorities to R.S.S., has now been allowed to enter Alwar.

Dr. B. N. Khare who arrived in Nagpur from Delhi has been served with a notice by the Provincial Government not to leave the Municipal limits without prior sanction of the Government. It will be remembered that Dr. Khare too was interned in Delhi for his alleged complicity with the RSS. A close watch is kept on Dr. Khare, it is learnt.

U.S.I.S. BULLETIN ISSUE BANNED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE, March 12, (UPA) The Post Office informed the United States Embassy today that the March 10 issue of the United States Information bulletin had been confiscated.

The issue was the sixth banned so far and it contained Secretary of State George C. Marshall's statement that a "sign of terror" exists in Prague.

BRITISH TROOPS FROM PALESTINE EXPECTED IN TRIPOLI

TRIPOLI, March 12, (UPA): British military authorities disclosed today that advance units of troops evacuated from Palestine are expected to arrive in Tripoli within the next two weeks.

Both Sides Claim Victory

Civil War In Yemen

CAIRO, March 12 (Reuter): Both sides claimed victories in the civil war which followed the assassination of the 85-year-old Imam Yehia of Yemen, according to reports reaching here today.

According to reports from Aden, Emir Ahmed, eldest son of the former Imam was defeated in the first battle of the civil war—at Kanawiss, 50 miles from Emir Ahmed's mountain stronghold of Hogga.

A message from Emir Ahmed to his brother in Paris claimed that he was about to capture Sana'a, capital of the Yemen in a few days he expected the capitulation of Emir Elwazir—who proclaimed himself Imam after overthrowing the Government on February 18.

De Valera Leaves For Tulsa

WASHINGTON, March 11, (U.P.A.): Eamon de Valera, former Prime Minister of Eire, left by plane for Tulsa Oklahoma and San Francisco at 11-15 a.m. today after a crowded 24-hours visit highlighted by talks with President Truman and George Marshall and a State Department luncheon at the historic Blair House.

He was accompanied to the airport by the Irish Minister, Sean Nunan, and Eugene Sheera of the Boston Irish Society.

De Valera told the United Press of America on leaving that he enjoyed his visit to Washington very much. "but I had been swept from place to place so fast that I didn't have time for much sight seeming."

'Life' Flashes Pictures Of Last Rites For Mahatma

NEW YORK, March 12. (Reuter): A picture in full colour of the scene when Mahatma Gandhi's ashes were borne along the river Ganges takes up almost a whole page in this week's issue of the American magazine 'Life".

It is one of a spectacular series depicting the last rites for the Mahatma.

The main picture shows Mahatma Gandhi's ashes in an amphibious 'duck' which was taking them to be committed to India's holiest waters.

Other photograhs show crowds beseiging stations where the ashes were under guard in a special train the procession to Allanabad scenes before and after the immersion and the drinking of newly sanctified Ganges water by Mahatma Gandhi's followers.

European Union In Fullest Sense

DEMAND IN COMMONS

73 M. Ps. Of All Parties Excepting Communist Introduce Resolution

LONDON, MARCH 12 (REUTER): SEVENTY-THREE BRITISH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT OF ALL PARTIES EXCEPT THE COMMUNIST TODAY PLACED A RESOLUTION BEFORE PARLIAMENT DEMANDING EUROPEAN UNION IN THE FULLEST SENSE. THEY WILL URGE A DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AT THE EARLIEST MOMENT.

THE SIGNATORIES

The present signatories include 35 Labour members and 30 Conservatives as well as Liberals and Independents. They range from Right Wing Quintin Hogg, leader of the young Conservative "Ginger Group" to Left Wing Labour leader Richard Crossman.

They expect to recruit another hundred signatories within the next few days.

Other leading figures in the movement are a former Conservative Minister, Mr. Robert Boothby, Mr. R. W. Mackay, Labour Champion of "Federalist" European Union and Mr. Christopher Shawcross, one of the two Labour members of Mr. Winston Churchill's all-party United Europe Committee.

THE RESOLUTION

The resolution demands: First, immediate steps in consultation with the British Commonwealth to create a Western European Political Union "strong enough to save European democracy and the values of Western civilisation" and a trading area large enough with the Colonial territories to enable its component parts to achieve economic recovery and stability.

Second, an emergency policy to secure immediate and effective co-operation between the countries of Western Europe and a long-term policy designed to bring into being a Federation of Europe.

COUNCIL OF WESTERN EUROPE

Third, immediate establishment of a Council of Western Europe consisting of representatives of the 16 European Recovery Plan countries and Western Germany to lay down broad lines of common action.

The Council would have power to set up permanent international staffs to co-ordinate social, economic and defence policies.

The first and most important task of the economic staff would be to frame concrete proposals for currency stabilisation in Western Europe for trade development for carrying out the Marshall Plan for a comprehensive production plan including agriculture and heavy industries and for Colonial development.

The staffs would be in continuous session acting under the direction and by authority of the Western Europe Council.

Four, as long-term policy a Democratic Federation of Europe with a constitution based on the principles of common citizenship, political freedom and representative Government.

DEFENCE, EXTERNAL AFFAIRS CURRENCY & CUSTOMS

The signatories explain that this policy would include a Charter of Human Rights. Such a Federation they say would have defined powers for external affairs, defence, currency and customs as well as the planning of production, trade, motive power and transport.

CONVENE CONSEMBLY

To achieve this object, the Governments of Western Europe should, the signatories consider, convene as soon as practicable a Constituent Assembly composed of representatives chosen by the Parliament of the participating States to frame a constitution for such a Federation.

The leaders of this movement predict that the list of signatories to the resolution, which they are confident will be debated at an early moment with Mr. Churchill making a major speech, will produce a profound impression all over the world.

The signatories hope to give a lead not only to the British Government but to the Governments of Europe to whom copies of the resolution are being sent.

Their reasoning is that the Americans have one way of life and the Russians another and that if Western Europe remains divided there is no chance for the individual countries including Britain to survive.

WANTED A REAL FEDERATION OF EUROPE

A spokesman for the movement described the Five-Power agreement signed today in Brussels as nothing more than an old fashioned treaty between a number of single States in which no State gives up any sovereignty at all.

What they want to see is a Parliament of Europe and a real Federation of Europe.

Some Labour members with "functionalist" views on Western Union who are supporting the resolution hold that the British Government's economic survey published this week offers no real hope of long-term recovery by Britain.

They think the resolution has two qualities which satisfy a popular conception of Western Union that it necessitates substantial in roads upon national sovereignty and accepts the principle of planned economy.

They think that the resolution will strengthen the hand of Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin at the moment when he is going to Paris for the Conference of the 16 Marshall Plan countries.

DOING SOMETHING FOR W. EUROPE BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

The signatories hope ultimately for a completely United Europe in spite of the present "Iron Curtain" but in their words they want to do something for Western Europe before it is too late. Some of them think that if action on these lines had seen taken a year ago Czechoslovakia might not now be under Communist rule.

Although the two matters are separate, it is expected that the resolution will be discussed by a Federation Union Conference called in London for March 18. The speakers will include Mr. Boothby, Dutch Socialist Henry Brugmans and French Ex-Minister Henri Frenay.

DON'T EXPECT MINISTER TO BECOME MAGICIAN

(Continued from Page 1)

was that all refugees ultimately should return to the places to which they originally belonged and the Government was all the time endeavouring to bring back the Muslims who had migrated from India.

The Government did not realise that as things stood, it was impossible for Hindus in general, and Sikhs in particular, to return to their homes in Pakistan.

Had Government of India grasped the fact that in spite of its sincere efforts it had failed to induce the Muslims to come back to Delhi? The printing presses in Delhi, which had recently been restored to their Muslim owners, had been sold and negotiations were going on for the sale of a big Muslim concern dealing in indigenous medicines for a price of over three crores.

NEOGY'S REPLY

The Rehabilitation Minister Mr. K. C. Neogy, replying to the debate, claimed that despite the complaints made against the Ministry, the actual result was to be seen in the fact that lakhs and lakhs of men and women who had crossed the borders were today provided with the maximum possible comfort and some were in a position to make out their livelihood. It was his proud claim that the mortality among the refugee population was not in some cases even as much as the normal mortality of cities and towns with comparative population. After the partition the cry was to bring out alive those who were fleeing from Western Pakistan for their lives. He claimed that Government had brought them out alive. Then the next problem was how to keep them alive.

The Employment Exchanges had absorbed a large number of the refugees and he hoped to provide the House with the figures as soon as they were collected. Rehabilitation could be achieved satisfactorily only if it was dovetailed with the general improvement of the country as a whole.

LAHORE TALKS RESULT AWAITED

It was not possible to think in terms of permanent rehabilitation so long as the title of the property left behind on either side had not been settled. He hoped to reach the final stage of the negotiations in this regard. A committee of officials were shortly expected to meet in Lahore. If they could arrive at a satisfactory result on this question of property, it would enable government to make permanent settlement on land and other property expeditiously. It would also enable many refugees to stand on their own feet with whatever compensation they might receive and rehabilitate themselves.

Mr. Neogy said it was impossible to lift the restrictions imposed on the movement of refugees into Delhi.

Mr. Neogy proceeded to explain the general policy of the Government in regard to the rehabilitation of the refugees. A high-power board had been appointed to work out schemes as an integral part of the various projects now under consideration. Unlike refugees from West Punjab, rehabilitation of refugees from N.W.F.P. Sind and Baluchistan were the responsibility of the Government of India. For practical purpose this category of refugees comprised mainly the urban population. In accordance with the resolution of the A.I.C.C. all agriculturists from West Punjab, N.W. F.P., Sind and Baluchistan who had their roots in East Punjab might be settled there and in the East Punjab States and other agriculturists might bet settled elsewhere in India such as Alwar, Bharatpur and Gwalior. For the urban population, schemes of suburban development were under consideration and new cities and ports were to be developed. In regard to safe deposit valuts in Pakistan, a non-official committee of five was now assisting our officers in Lahore to come to a satisfactory settlement. The Minister himself hoped to leave for Lahore tmorrow for this purpose.

LOOK TO MAGICIAN—NOT MINISTER

Much as he (Mr. Neogy) was impatient in regard to the progress made in the rehabilitation of the refugees in extra quick results were required, then the House had better look to a magician and not a Minister (cheers).

The cut motions were withdrawn and the House agreed to the grant.

NATIONALISE CIVIL AVIATION

Mr. Biswanath Das who opened the debate on the Communications Department pleaded for nationalisation of civil aviation, so that in a world where people were talking about another world war, India could be prepared to meet any emergency. Mr. Das recalled that even now although private companies were operating the services, in fact, Government had to help them in many ways —by providing airfields, getting aircraft, providing technical assistance etc. Why not straight away nationalise the civil airlines, he asked.

Mr. Mukut Behari Lal supported Mr. Das, plea for nationalisation and urged that in view of India's unique position on the map of the world external aviation services of India should also be nationalised.

Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh thought that if nationalisation was not possible immediately, Government should think of devising some method—such as by holding 51 percent of the shares in each company—so as to have better control over the civil aviation system.

Mr. Frank Anthony criticised the present method of selecting Telegraph Traffic personnel and pleaded for a return to the old standards which had proved efficient and good. He instanced the case of 53 men who were recommended for higher appointments by their Circle officers being dismissed in less than half an hour by the Selection Board.

Mr. Hossein Imam said if nationalisation of civil aviation could not be done immediately, at least it should be kept as the ultimate objective.

POSTAL & TELEGRAPHIC DELAYS

Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta said that efficiency in the Posts and Telegraphs Department had suffered since the National Government came into power.

Letters specially with address written in Hindi, were delivered late by many days and telegrams now took as much time as letters would take ordinarily.

Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt said that Delhi being the capital of India should have the best telephone system in the whole country but actually it was perhaps the worst.

The Airmail service also was not being run efficiently and airmail letters reached their destination a week late.

Begum Aizaz Rasool said that since the present Minister for Communications took charge there had been a remarkable improvement in telephones out not in regard to delivery of telegrams and letters.

KIDWAI'S REPLY

Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Minister for Communications, replying to the debate said that it was not correct to say that last year the Assembly accepted the principle of nationalisation of air services. The House actually dispersed without reaching any conclusion. The conference on Civil Aviation which met last February also did not reach any decision. Most of the air services were in favour of nationalisation of external services but were opposed to the nationalisation of internal services. They thought that internal services would pay their way right from beginning while they would have to incur a loss if they took up external services. Government had entered into an agreement with Air India and in May next our first external service would start touching Egypt, Switzerland and England. Government would hold 45 per cent of the shares of the new company with the right to take over 2 per cent more. They would also have a controlling position on the Directorate.

As regards internal services, a Departmental Committee had been appointed to select a route on which an air service might be operated by Government through an organisation owned and directed by the Government of India.

Government had decided to instal wireless transmitters to speed up communication between different centres. Before the close of this month wireless communication would be available between Delhi and Calcutta and similarly all important places like Madras, Bombay and other centres would be connected by wireless.

Referring to complaints from the staff about promotions, etc. in the services Mr. Kidwai said that Government were thinking of introducing some system of establishing an impartial reporting authority.

He would also like to draw attention to the good work that the Department had done during the last six months. Immediately after partition Wireless Transmitters were installed in Assam to maintain contact between that province and the rest of the Indian Union and telegraph and telephone links which would have taken more than a year to complete in normal times were completed in five months. Kashmir and border areas were similarly linked within a short period. In the Central Provinces telephone connections were established with border towns on account of developments in Hyderabad.

The demands were agreed to and the House adjourned till tomorrow.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Steady Tone

CALCUTTA, March 12, (API): The Calcutta Stock Exchange today continued its steadier tone all through, and a fair business took place.

The following are today's final transactions up to 2-30 p.m.

BANKS: Hind Bank Rs. 39/12; Reserve Bank Rs. 110/-; United Commercial Bank Rs. 65/-.

COTTONS: Cawnpore Textiles Rs. 11/-; Muir Mills Ordy. Rs. 287/-; New Victoria Ordy. Rs. 5/.

COALS: Bengal Rs. 536/-; Bhalgora Rs. 11/-; Central India Rs. 9/-; Dhemo Main Rs. 16/-; Equitable Rs. 43/8; Raneegunge Rs. 24/3; Sendra Rs. 11/1; South Karanpura Rs. 24/4; Talcher Rs. 5/5.

JUTES: Alliance Rs. 282/-; Howrah Rs. 85/10; Reliance Rs. 88/8; Barnagore Rs. 295/-; National Rs. 13/6; Orient Rs. 306/.

ENGINEERINGS: Bharda Elec. Steel Rs. 24/-; Indian Iron and Steel Rs. 32/4; Kumardhubi Eng. Rs. 10/12; Marshalls Rs. 7/2; National Iron and Steel Rs. 8/4; Steel Corp Ordy. Rs. 27/14; Ditto. Pref. Rs. 126/-; Textile Machinery Rs. 9/4;.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corp. Rs. 3/4; Indian Copper Rs. 2/14; Karanpura Dev Rs. 37/8; Dalmia Cement Ordy. Rs. 9/10; Sone Valley Cement Rs. 9/15; Calcutta Electric Rs. 25/12; Aluminium Corp. Rs. 7/10; Angelo Brothers Rs. 28/15; B.I.C. Rs. 10/2; Calcutta Trams Rs. 21/4; F. and C. Osler Rs. 10/9; Indian National Airways Rs. 10/14; Jardine Kindersch Rs. 178/-; Martin Burn Rs. 17/8; National Tobacco Rs. 35/-; Rohtas Industry Rs. 10/13; British Burma Petrol Rs. 2/15 Titaghur Paper Rs. 44/4; Midnapore Zemindary Rs. 108/8; Assam Saws Rs. 7/4; India General Navgn. Rs. 122/-; India Steamship Rs. 13/7.

SUGARS: Bulan Rs. 17/4; Carew and Co. Rs. 13/10; Ramnugger Cane Rs. 20/-; Raza Rs. 17/2.

TEAS: Dessai and Parbuttia Rs. 455/-; Sapoi Rs. 26/4; Teesta Valley Rs. 35/4.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, March 12, (Reuter): Friday's opening prices: Anaconda Copper Mining unquoted, General Motors $51-5/8, United States Steel Common $68-1/2, Preference unquoted.

GWALIOR, March 11, (A. P. I.): The special session of the Gwalior Legislative Assembly which met here this morning adjourned after passing a condolence resolution on the tragic assassination of Mahatma Gandhi—the father of the nation.

R

SALE OF CLOTH

All restrictions on the sale of cloth from the Cloth Distributing Centres under the Controller of Government Grain Shops have been removed, as these centres are being closed down from April 1, 1948. Until then any person can buy any variety of cloth available at these centres in any quantity WITHOUT THE PRODUCTION OF CLOTH REGISTRATION SHEET.

MADRAS STOCK EXCHANGE

MADRAS, March 12, (API): Following are today's quotations:

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: Deccan Rs. 20/14; Do Rs. 53/8; Mysore Rs. 54, Travancore Rs. 14/4; Do. New Rs. 10.

PLANTINGS: Cochin Malabar Rs. 15; Chembras Rs. 11/2; Devashola Rs. 17/12; Highland Produce Rs. 30; Malankara Rs. 49/-; Midland Rs. 7/6; Pullangodes Rs. 1/9; Thirumbadi Rs. 2/9; Valkundam Rs. 8/7.

TEXTILES: Bangalore Woollen Rs. 265; Buckinghams Rs. 342; Cambodias Rs. 12/4; Coimbatore Rs. 124; Do. Pioneer Rs. 103/8; Spgs 49; Janardhans 53; Lakshmi Rs. 95; Madura Rs. 46/4; Metturs Rs. 292; Radhakrishna Rs. 150; Ranga Vilas Rs. 54/8; Sitaram Spg. Rs. 128; Trichinopoly Rs. 13/10; Vasants Rs. 105.

MISCELLANEOUS: Aluminium Industries Rs. 8/-; Andhra Cement Rs. 75; India Cements Rs. 13/14; Ind. St. Rollings Rs. 9/9; Mettur Chem. Rs. 10/-; Mysore Chem. Fert. Rs. 12/8; Mysore Paper Rs. 15/8; Spencer Rs. 11/6.

AHMEDABAD SHARES

(From Our Own Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, March 12.

The market, after opening quietly, improved on bear covering.

Calico Opened Rs. 1466; Highest Rs. 1470; Lowest Rs. 1465; Closed Rs. 1466; Ambika Opened Rs. 502; Highest Rs. 505; Lowest Rs. 499; Closed Rs. 500; Arvind Opened Rs. 1694; Highest Rs. 1698; Lowest Rs. 1689; Closed Rs. 1690; Deferred Opened Rs. 1690; Highest Rs. 1725; Lowest Rs. 1685; Closed Rs. 1723.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS: Arvind Rs. 1690; Ambika Rs. 500; Calico Rs. 1466; Jupiter Rs. 412; Marsdan Rs. 210; Monogram Rs. 193; Saraspur Rs. 695; Deferred Rs. 1723; Atul 50-6; Ahmedabad Cotton Rs. 421-4-0; Rohit Rs. 430-0-0; Rustam Jahangir Rs. 181-4-0; Cement Rs. 170; Ordinary Rs. 350.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Firm Tone

LONDON, March 12, (Reuter): The recommendation by the Federation of British Industries that dividends be limited to amounts paid last year was in accordance with market expectations, although it put a temporary stop to yesterday's upward trend. The hesitancy, however, was quickly replaced by a definite firmer note with tobacco shares making good headway on substantial support. British-American tobacco gained 3/32 at 5-3/8 whilst Imperials were 1/16 higher at 5-9/32.

The market in cinema shares was again active, Odeon Theatres featuring with a rise of 3/9 at 36/3.

South African Gold Mines also added to the general firmness, and recorded widespread gains on keen buying on behalf of both London and the Cape. East Rand Proprietory rose five shillings to 90 shillings, whilst there was again speculative activity in Middle wits which were around 33 shillings.

An exception to the all-round firmness was provided by the Gilt-edged section which was soft under continued small sales. Consol two and halves lost a quarter at 77-1/4.

Oils, too, were inclined to be dull in a lifeless market.

They Lived Before The Deluge!

Dr. Leo Fischer of the San Francisco University, has just unearthed in South America the mummies of a people that lived 12,000 years ago—long before the Incas. Read all about this breath-taking discovery—which will revise all our ideas about ancient civilizations—in the next issue of the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly."

Biggest Land Reclamation Scheme In Asia

The U. P. Government—which seems to be in the van of our provincial administrations—has launched a gigantic project to resettle 5,000 refugees and ex-servicemen and to produce five lakhs maunds of food grains. Don't miss this illustrated feature.

Then there are articles on Russia (Medical Facilities), Poland (The Current Jokes), Australia (Art)—to mention only a few—in furtherance of our promise to present you a bigger and BETTER B.C.W. Book your copy without delay.

Bombay Chronicle

Weekly

Sunday, March 14

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Extra shots:- Rs. 5/- per 4 dozen; Leather belt with case Rs 5/- each, Lubricating oil Rs. 1/4/- per phial.

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Pop a Santé Pastille into your mouth first thing. At once your mouth and throat will feel comforted. You won't want to cough.

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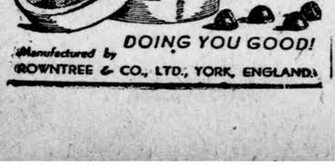

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Lavish Historical At Opera House—Dhruv Still A Draw At Capitol

Royal Opera House

LAVISH HISTORICAL

There was much in the life of the great Emperor Ashok, as recorded in history, to provide material for an interesting screen biography. K. B. Lall's SAMRAT ASHOK dramatises some of the events that led to his religious conversion. He is first depicted as a mighty conqueror who did not fight shy of tyranny and laughed at the fate of the vanquished people of the stricken Kalinga. It was left to a Buddhist girl to point out to him the error of his ways, after which, as is recorded, he became one of the most charitable, benevolent rulers to be found in the pages of history.

As usual in our costume films, the sets and wardrobe have been designed with exaggerated grandeur that almost dwarfs the main characters. However, the Buddhist creed of love for all forms of life and abhorrence of violence in any shape, manages to be put across through all the glitter.

The cast is remarkable for its variety of talent as displayed by Sapru, Veena, Ullhas, Shakir, Himalayawala and Shamim. An added attraction is the music of Gyan Dutt.

*

Minerva

THE TRIANGLE AGAIN

Our producers, whatever their faults, could never be accused of being bad geometricians so long as they can draft out the eternal triangle with varying angles. Famous Pictures' AJ KI RAAT, once more presents us with characters with which we are familiar enough. There is a married man who seeks diversion outside his home and in the process happens to fall seriously in love. This, of course, is a calamity, for the newly married wife bobs us rather inconveniently, signalling the other woman's exit.

Motilal is the erring husband and Suraiya his light of love. Between them they are supposed to wring tears from the audience with their star-crossed love affair. To have two such character stalwarts as Shah Nawaz and Yaqub together in the cast, adds to the dramatic possibilities of the story. Anita Sharma and Leela Misra are two more players who have combined under the baton of director Kashyap.

*

Capitol

"DHRUV" STILL A DRAW

The long run of Prakash's BHAKTA DHRUV, proves that our audiences are still swayed by mythological stories of saints who acquire their haloes after much suffering.

While by no means achieving the standards of this studio's previous mythological hits, "Ram Rajya" and "Bharat Milap", the present picture certainly seems to command popular fancy, particularly with the lavish and over-ornate sets that have an irresistible appeal for certain sections of picture-goers.

Which is the greater virtue—devotion or wisdom? Narad favours devotion and sets out to prove his point to Saraswati by creating chaos in the home of Raja Uttanpad who, as a result of his first wife's barrenness, weds anew only to discover that, subsequently both the wives present him with a son apiece. Dhruv, the son of the first wife, is heir to the throne, which evokes the envy of his step mother who would have her own flesh and blood mount the 'gadi'.

Tiring of being the object of envy, Dhruv retires to the forest and through renunciation, wins sainthood. Jeevan's cleverly portrayed though extremely Puckish Narad, relieves the film from gloom by virtue of the gleeful pranks in which he indulges. Shashi Kapoor is somewhat wooden in the title role, as is also Mridula in the part of his mother .To Shanta Rin is allocated the role of the envious step-mother whom she endows with her usual flamboyancy.

*

Central

PRABHAT PICTURE

Prabhat's SEEDHA RASTA, adheres to all the tenets of old-fashioned melodrama. It begins with the hoary situation of the marriage of two children, and follows the erstwhile rut in their subsequent separation.

There is the usual switch-over to the grown-up period when the parted pair came together with no knowledge of the bond between them. The man has gone gaily down the primrose path, while the woman has choosen the seedha rasta of virtue. The years having caused a disparity in their social status, marriage is out of the question and at last the woman yields, only to be left carrying the proverbial baby.

What follows, is a strong reminder of the old tear-jerker "East Lynn". Judge for yourself. The deserted woman allows her child to be adopted by an old man in whose house she works as a servant. The master turns out to be the child's own grandfather and eventually the woman is reunited with her lover who is actually the husband to whom she was married as a child.

Kamla Kotnis and Sahu Modak play the romantic leads in this picture directed by Vasant Painter.

*

Novelty

NON-VIOLENCE GLORIFIED

Kashmir Pictures' AHINSA succeeds in being a happy blend of fact and fiction set against the background of recent contemporary history. As its title indicates, it carries the message of non-violence, but fortunately without appearing to sermonise.

Heroics there are in plenty and many of the situations are overdrawn; nevertheless, the message is not lost in the tortuous labyrinth of events.

Bhushan and Shekhar, the two chief characters, personify the opposite principles of 'ahinsa' and 'himsa'. Under the influence of Pro. Vidya Sagar, who inculcates in his pupils the doctrine of non-violence, both the friends begin as adherents of it. But the 1942 movement carries them aloft in its vortex. Bhushan finds himself unjustly arrested while rushing to the rescue of a British soldier who is being mobbed by fanatical college students. Shekhar also finds himself a prisoner for his anti-British propaganda.

It is here that the film takes on a frankly melodramatic turn and spirals up unendingly in a series of fast-moving situations. Bhushan's father, a profiteer, manages to procure his release; but Shekhar's mother, being poor, is unable to do likewise for her son. In prison Shekhar is influenced by Sardar, a terrorist, and abjuring non-violence, escapes to espouse terrorism.

The erstwhile friends are brought into conflict by their opposed ideologies Bhushan remonstrates with villagers against their accepting the ill-gotten gains offered them by Shekhar. When, finally, the latter purloins a golden 'moorti' from a temple, his mother intervenes only to be brushed aside by him, the incident resulting in her accidental death. When the truth dawns on the desperate man, he traces his steps back to his mother's corpse where the police search party find and riddle him with bullets. Thus he who lived by the sword, perishes by it. The harrowing end is symbolic of the defeat of violence.

Santosh Kumar acquits himself creditably in the role of Bhushan, with Dulari playing his lady-love who has been introduced into the film as a concession to the usual romance beloved of the average audience. Navin Yagnik's Shekhar is full of flourishes owing to the nature of the role.

THOUGHTS OF AN INDIAN ABOARD A BRITISH LINER

(Continued from Page 6.)

shortest route to India. Malaya and Australia— New Zealand and power-politics is not yet over in our world, where some foolish people still dream of world hegemony either politico-economic or ideological, in spite of repeated lessons of history that neither individuals nor groups of them will ever tolerate a single people or nation to gain mastery over the world. There is no reason why the American or Russian cliques who think in terms of war should not realise this simple truth and settle down to end their dispute and get along with the real task of constructive planning for the welfare of their peoples in particular and mankind in general.

The quarantining of the entire ship has a lesson for all people who travel. It is not only necessary to have vaccination against small-pox and other diseases like cholera and typhoid as required by the health laws of various countries, but there is no benefit in evading the vaccination or injections and obtaining a false certificate The lady in question embarked within three days of vaccination instead of eight and the result was disastrous for 2000 persons, who had one and all to undergo a second revaccination on board.

ONE CLASS CABINS

As I said above the steamer is carrying home a large contingent of British Army and Navy personnel from Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon and India, some 400 Polish refugees from India and a few European and Indian civilian passengers. We Indians are about 50 or 60 men and women. What is surprising is that with the sprinkling of a few students and Government and other employees, a larger number is made up of Indians drawn from different strata of society, some going out as domestic servants, some as assistants to shop keepers and business men. A fair number does not know English nor is it acquainted with western manners and modes of living. Whether it is because of this or anw other reason but most of the Indians have been put together separately in their own cabins with 6 to 8 berths in each cabin. The majority is getting on alright, some are easily and freely mixing with the Britishers and Australians, playing games and chatting with them. But a minority is keeping aloof and feeling some what uncomfortable .

It must be noted that the cabins are all one class and passengers are not put together according to their status or station in life. The Westerners do not feel any inconvenience at this single class or uniform arrangement because of the relative equality of their standard of living and similar modes of life. But the single class arrangement has thrown together the Indian servant with the businessman or a highly placed official. The result has been somewhat unpleasant for both though every one is trying to be on his best behaviour. There are however 18 days of living together in a small cabin 6 x 18 or 24 feet and when the gulf in the mode of living is very wide the relations between extremes cannot be very happy. Both those travelling by single class steamers and the Agents making the distribution of berths among passengers should carefully note this if they wish to avoid making this class of steamers utterly unpopular. In the last six days there has been a considerable amount of shifting and shuffling among passengers, voluntary and otherwise, and an equal amount of grumbling and resentment.

NEED FOR TRAINING

That some should not know a single word of English though going to England shows a wealth of enterprise and adventure among them, but those responsible for sending or taking them with them could have forestalled the difficulty by giving them a few elementary lessons in English and western modes of life and table manners, without which elementary knowledge, their daily life on board on English steamer cannot but be eventful and packed with quixotic adventures. Some have no razor some have to do daily washing, which they do in in the cabin to the annoyance of their fellow passengers, some cannot hold the fork or knife, a large number does not know the clean use of the western type of water closet. Some consequently make such mess that the attendants complain and soon become indifferent not only to such ignorant passengers but also to their other fellow brethren, taking them all to be of the same ilk. The social life of Europeans is freer than that of the Orientals and the latter must at least learn to tolerate and even understand it so that they may not stare widely or stand aghast as if something extraordinary is happening.

Here with our independent status as a nation, we will now have to be thoughtful even with regard to the humblest of our fellow brethren going abroad or among other peoples. They will be all ambassadors of India in one form or another, and those who have the responsibility will have to think out ways and means of so training our people before they leave our shores that they bring credit to our country and do no discredit to us. People form judgments about other peoples very quickly from even superficial externals, and we must not consider these small ways of living as unimportant or undeserving of our attention.

The Japanese are a sensitive and sensible people. Having found out how much it counts to have an elementary knowledge of the etiquette and modes of living and behaviour of people among whom their nationals have to go and stay, they not only take great care to see that every Japanese leaving for abroad is given such knowledge and training, but that their children are given compulsory lessons in primary schools in what they call Japanese as well as 'foreign etiquette' in rooms separately and suitably furnished for these two types of etiquette. Thus they not only learn how to wish at different times of the day, how to use the knife and fork, take soup and pudding, but also the minor differences of social behaviour, all of which experience and training give them great confidence to move among aliens in a free and easy manner. Something of this training seems to be essential for our people also, particularly if they are going abroad and among the western peoples. A little time and thought devoted to such problems will bring us credit as a people and comfort and natural enjoyment to those who have to move and mix among alien peoples.

VANDENBERG CHIDES SENATE

"Microscopic Examination Of Words And Phrases"

WASHINGTON, March 11 (Reuter).—Senator Vandenberg today chided the Senate for the "microscopic examination of words and phrases" which has marked the first ten days of debate on the Marshall Loan and declared: "We cannot continue in this manner if the urgent deadline is to be met."

Mr. Vandenberg, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was opposing an amendment to E.A.P. submitted by Senator Homer Capehart (Republican-Indiana).

Under the amendment the Marshall Plan as laid down would be all but scrapped and be replaced by a programme of reconstruction through private enterprise.

Plans To Advance $60,000,000 Cotton Credit For Jap Textiles

WASHINGTON, March 10, (U. P. A.): Plans for advancing a $60,000,000 cotton credit to Japanese textile manufacturers advanced one step nearer completion as officials of the Chase National Bank, the National City Bank and the Bank of America met here with representatives of the Army and Export and Import Bank to discuss final details of the arrangement.

Sources said that pending unexpected last minute hitches it appeared the plan would be approved shortly. These sources said the points under discussion today included the question of settling exactly what rate of interest the loan should bear The Army was said to believe that 3-1/2 per cent was sufficient while bankers were pressing for slightly more on the basis that the loan would be riskier than ordinary investments.

Chinese Cabaret Girls Fight Threat To Livelihood

HONGKONG, (Reuter): Chinese cabaret girls have achieved more than usual prominence from their activities in several Far Eastern centres recently. They have been involved in riots in Shanghai, they are reported to have contributed earnings in Canton toward the comfort of the Kowloon City squatters, and a Hongkong troup has drawn protests in Manila by invading the local taxi-dancing market.

All these activities have inclined to over-emphasise the importance of the cabaret girl in the Chinese scene. Actually their numbers are insignificant their influence small, and their standing in the community of no importance.

Their role is not comparable with that of the pre-war geisha in Japan. Far from being able to exert political or other pressure themselves, they are of a class that could easily be exploited by crafty politicians to raise difficulties for constituted authority.

Shanghai has probably between 5,000 and 6,000 cabaret girls. Hongkong a few hundreds and Canton a few score. Small groups are also employed in several other centres within the China geographical region.

The cabaret girls are also called taxi-dancers for they may be hired or dismissed as is a taxicab. Their work is simply to dance with a patron or to grace his table with their presence or their conversation. For the vast majority it is merely a business deal that ends at the patron whim. Immorality is not widespread.

The first Chinese girls appeared about 25 years ago when they broke into what was almost a monopoly held by White Russians. Most of the girls come from poor families and few have received more than an elementary education. Their dancing life usually spans the years between 18 and 30, after which many marry and settle down.

Earnings are small except, perhaps for the most popular. According to the establishment, patrons pay varying fees per hour of which anything from 30 to 60 per cent goes to the girl, the remainder being taken by the cabaret proprietor.

The girl may also earn a commission on drinks bought by the patron, although liquor in taxi-dancing cabarets is forbidden in Hongkong. If she is lucky she may also get a handsome up from her patron.

Out of her earnings, the dancer must not only provide her food and lodging, but she must also spend a considerable amount on clothes, cosmetics and attention to her hair. Many girls support their families.

The life is not easy. Working under a contract for several months a girl must be prepared to dance nightly, including Sundays, from 8 O'clock to 1 or 2 a.m. If she does not attend and cannot produce a medical certificate for illness, she may be fined the total amount of fees she would have earned had she danced every hour of the night or nights absent. As there are usually more cabaret girls than patrons, only a few can earn a fee each hour of the evening.

When cabaret girls were involved in the recent wrecking of the Social Affairs Bureau in Shanghai, it was, at least for the great majority, merely a spontaneous outburst against a threat to their livelihood, to their two bowls of rice daily. Under the national austerity programme, cabarets are to be closed, some in March and the rest in September, and the girls were registering their protest. Male staff from the cabarets joined in the demonstration.

While the reason for assisting the Kowloon squatters has not been disclosed, it has been suggested that the Canton girls act possibly with some inspiration so as to place themselves in a favourable light with the Chinese authorities and delay the closing of the cabarets.

West Bengal Govt.'s Warning To Its Employees

CALCUTTA, March 11, (API): The Government of West Bengal have issued a warning to their employees against joining a convention, purported to have been called at Wellington square, Calcutta on March 13 and 14 by a number of Associations.

A Government Press Note issued in this connection today stated that attention of Government had been drawn to a handbill purporting to have been published by an organisation styling itself as the "West Bengal Government Servants' Association" subscribed to by 20 Associations of Government servants in different departments and offices under this Government. Some of these organisations had been recognised by the Government of West Bengal and its departments while others had not been recognised. The Press note added that the handbill in question was couched in objectionable language and contained false statements of facts, and unwarranted criticism of Government policy. This was not only against discipline, and violated the rules under which these Associations were allowed to be formed, but also went beyond the scope of the legitimate activities of such Associations of Government servants, the Press Note added.

Government therefore, warned that any employee joining this convention would lay himself open to disciplinary action.

All-Party Talks On Revised House Of Lords

Negotiations May Break Down On Lords' Powers

LONDON, March 12, (Reuter): Virtual agreement on the form which a revised British House of Lords might take has informed quarters suggest been reached in the preliminary all-party talks which were continued in London today.

The talks, however, might still break down on the question of the Lords powers

The kind of reformed Chamber which all parties apparently visualise is one of 300 members—half chosen by the Peers themselves from among their existing number and the other half elected by the house of Commons for public services.

Hereditary Peers might, it is suggested be entitled to contest seats for the House of Commons.

On the other hand members nominated to the House of Lords by the House of Commons would probably be Peers on a life basis.

The Government is determined to cut the Lord's powers of delay from two years to one. This is to ensure that the Bill to nationalise iron and steel—which will come before Parliament by autumn—is passed within the present Parliament.

The cut in delaying powers is the rock on which the present negotiations may founder without getting as far as full dress all-party discussion.

Conservatives are prepared for a cut but consider a year insufficient for the proper digestion of certain kinds of important new legislation by the Lords and by the country.

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HYDERABAD BORDER RAIDS TO BE DEALT WITH IMMEDIATELY

PANDIT NEHRU'S ASSURANCE IN DOMINION PARLIAMENT

NEW DELHI, March 12 (API).—The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in reply to Mr. Jaspat Roy Kapoor who asked for details of raids or attacks made since August 15, 1947, inside the territory of the neighbouring Indian provinces by people from Hyderabad State, said that while Government were aware that several raids had been made, they had no exact information about the number of raids, the loss of life on account of the raids, the damage to property, etc. Provincial Governments had been asked to furnish this information.

A few casualties among the raiders had been reported by the Provincial Governments. There was no information that any one had been taken into custody.

The whole question of border protection was under negotiation with the Hyderabad Government.

Compensation had been demanded in several cases from the Nizam's Government.

Anyhow, the House will realise that the question of Hyderabad is one which has given us the greatest difficulty. We are proceeding on the general lines laid down in regard to all States, that is we want, as far as it is humanly possible, that the people of the State should decide. We want also to proceed as peacefully as possible and sometimes following a very logical line of argument does not yield peaceful results. We want to avoid that but sometimes it is difficult to avoid conflicts....We want to adopt methods which will not lead to undesirable results in the end.

Seth Govind Das: Is there any proposal to hold a plebiscite in Hyderabad as was held in Junagadh?

Pandit Nehru: Our policy is that the people should decide every debatable point. That is our policy which we have always put forward in regard to any State, including Hyderabad. There is no specific proposal at the present moment that a plebiscite should be held in Hyderabad, because various other things are happening, including for instance the border raids referred to, which have to be dealt with immediately

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it not a fact that these raids are still going on and reports about them are pouring into the States Ministry as well as the Prime Ministers's room.

Pandit Nehau: Occasional reports do come in to that effect.

Prof. Ranga: What is the redress for the people of our Dominion when their properties are taken away, injuries are inflicted on their persons, their women are insulted and their houses and even villages as a whole are set on fire?

Pandit Nehru: I may assure the House that the closest attention has been paid to this. It is very difficult always to stop sporadic acts of this type. Even crime, when it becomes too prevalent, is difficult to deal with. In the city of Delhi, for instance, we have had a kind of a crime wave. Ultimately we will put an end to it as we will put an end to these border raid. An occasional raid here and there is difficult to deal with.

Prof. Ranga: These seem to be organised raids and day after day they have been increasing in number as well as intensity.

Pandit Nehru continued all I can say is that the closest attention is being paid to deal with this matter. The whole situation not only with regard to border raids but the larger question behind it is an intricate and difficult one which we have to tackle.

Mr. Tajamul Hussain: In view of the fact that Hyderabad was never an Independent State and was one of the Provinces of the Moghul Empire and we are a successor State, when these raids are going on where lies the difficulty for Government to take possession of Hyderabad State?

Pandit Nehru: The Government of India is in a sense a successor State but in essence it is a Government that derives its authority from the people, not from its predecessors, either the British or the Moghul Empire.

Armed Gang Attacks Hyderabad Village

Raiders Open Fire On Nizam's Police

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) March 11 (API).—About 300 armed persons described as Communists" attacked the village of Tendalvai in Nalgonda District, where the police force has been stationed resulting in the death of a Police Constable and another man and sericus injuries to one man, according to a report received here.

The raiders are reported to have set fire to a part of the village which was completely gutted and the loss is estimated at about Rupees 25,000.

It is stated that the people of the village including the President and the office bearers of the Peace Committee escaped under the cover of darkness. The raiders, however, left the village by the time police reinforcements arrived from Nalgonda.

Another batch of raiders opened fire on the Nizam's State Railways bus plying between Suryapet and Jangaon in the Nizam's State railways bus plying between Suryapet and Jangaon in Nalgonda district injuring two persons, one travelling in the bus.

It is stated that the raiders were intercepted by a police party escorting the labour employed in the construction of a road nearby The police replied to the raiders fire injuring one of them. The raiders escaped into the hills.

Travancore Govt.'s Loss In Food Purchases

TRIVANDRUM, March 11. (API): The Government of Travancore are incurring loss of one lakh of rupees daily on account of subsidising food purchases, states a press note issued today on the Government's food transactions.

The press note points out during the last Malabar year 1122 Government's total loss in purchase and sale of foodgrains amounted to 96.28 lakhs of rupees. During the first quarter of this Malabar year Government incurred a loss of 43 lakhs and further loss of 54 lakhs till February or a total of 114 lakhs following the rise in pool price of imported rice supplied by the Government of India. If the present pool rate continues the Government will have to incur a further loss of about 250 lakhs during the remaining period of the year 1123 making a total loss during the year to rupees one lakh per day. Representations have already been made to the Government of India to grant a food subsidy to state to compensate for the huge loss. Efforts are also being made conjointly with the Governments of Mysore and Cochin to obtain necessary relief from the Central Government in the matter and their decision is awaited.

BAN ON WEARING POLICE UNIFORM

Travancore Govt.'s New Order

TRIVANDRUM, March 10 (A.P.I.)—The Government of Travancore under the Travancore emergency Powers Act 1122 have prohibited the wearing in public any dress resembling the uniform of the state forces and police as in the opinion of the Government the wearing of such dress by the public is likely to prejudice public safety and maintenance of public order.

The Government have also prohibited performances of any exercise movement evolution or drill of a military nature with or without arms. The state forces the police, boy scouts and girl guides, the university labour corps, schools and colleges are exampted from this order.

GONDAL STATE TO BE TAKEN OVER BY SAURASHTRA GOVT.

RAJKOT, March 11 (A.P.I.) — The administration of Gondal State would be taken over by the Saurashtra Government on March 16 following the Ruler's agreement with the Gondal Prajamandal workers to restore the 'status quo' in respect of the alleged transfers of public into private properties, it was revealed by an official spokesman tonight.

The spokesman said that Wadhwan, Limbdi and Phalitana states would also be taken over on the same date while Morvi would be brought in on March 20.

The spokesman added that Saurashtra Government had ample powers to deal with any "misappropriations of public properties".

Truman's Confidence In World Peace Shaken

WASHINGTON, March 11 (UPA) — President Truman said today that his confidence in world peace had been somewhat shaken by the recent events in Europe.

But, he expressed fervent hope that eventual world peace is within the reach of the family of nations.

Truman expressed deep regret over the death of Jan Masaryk. He cautioned the American people to hold their judgment in check until full facts of Masaryk's death were known.

Truman at a press conference said there was no foundation for any current rumours that a meeting between him and Stalin was being planned. He said that he had not been approached on the subject.

Truman denounced as "Vicious lie" the published report that he had told the New York editors that the Jews of New York were disloyal to their community.

INTERIM DOLLAR AID TO EUROPE

Truman Requests Congress To Grant More Funds

WASHINGTON, March 12 (Reuter): The Appropriations Committee of the United States House of Representatives will begin hearings today on President Truman's request for a further 55,000,000 dollars to help tide Western Europe over until the European recovery plan is enacted.

The President asked Congress yesterday to make the funds available before April one to avoid risking a break in the flow of supplies to Europe. State department officials said they were required to finance contracts for food and fuel to be shipped in late April and early May.

The fiftyfive million dollars, if granted, will be deducted from any funds provided under the Marshall plan, it was stated, but to speed up matters it was decided to act under the existing interim aid legislation.

For Italy, Austria, France and China Congress voted 540,000,000 dollars temporary aid last autumn.

It was expected then that the money would last until the Marshall plan was passed.

Didn't Know It Was Worth So Much

NEW YORK, March 12, (Reuter): A brooch containing 194 diamonds 21 rubies and 56 topazes worn by a New York housewife for two years as a "cheap piece of costume jewellery", has been claimed by a woman in Monocco, Mrs. Seage Voronoff, wife of the Russian gland specialist. Mrs. Voronoff, says the Brooch is worth 5,000 dollars and that she lost it in April, 1943 while walking near the Hotel Savey Plaza in Manhattan.

In the summer of 1945 two years later the broach was found on the pavement five miles from there by Mrs. Eleanor Hamilton. She used it to keep her house dress pinned up, and finally took if off to be repaired when its clip broke. The first jeweller to whom she took it offered her a few dollars for it.

Another one appraised it at its true value and Mrs. Hamilton turned it over the police. They checked and found Mrs. Voronoff's claim.

Private Talks On Kashmir Issue Begin

Security Council President Confers With Ayyangar

NEW YORK, March 12 (Reuter).—The first stage in new round-table talks on the Indian-Pakistan issue began yesterday when Dr. T. F. Tsiang, President of the Security Council, had a long private talk with Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, the delegate from India.

Earlier this week Tsiang has had talks with the Indian and Pakistan delegates separately.

No arrangements have been made so far to hold full round-table talks. It was emphasised in official circles that matters were still in a very "exploratory stage."

Unlike the procedure adopted by the previous President, Fernand Langenhove of Belgium, Dr. Tsiang appears to prefer private talks with each contestant before bringing them together at a Round Table.

CANADIANS HAVE NO SPECIFIC PROPOSALS

NEW YORK, March 11 (UPA).—A spokesman for the Canadian delegation said today that former Security Council President A. G. L. McNaughton had not been approached for advice in the efforts to arrange a settlement of the Kashmir dispute, thus far.

He said the Canadians have no specific proposals to make but McNaughton would gladly lend any assistance possible if he was requested to participate.

Tslang was occupied all morning with the Big Power meetings regarding Palestine.

NOEL-BAKER LEAVES

LONDON, March 11 (Reuter).—Mr. Philip-Noel-Baker, Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, left here by air tonight to attend resumed discussion on the Kashmir issue in the United Nations Security Council at Lake Success, New York.

Ceylon Going Socialist

COLOMBO, March 11, (Reuter): A dynamic Socialist reorientation or the policy of the Government in favour of the common man is reported to have been advocated by Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Minister for Health and Local Government, in a memorandum submitted to the Ceylon Cabinet, led by Mr. D. S. Senanayake.

Mr. Bandaranaike, who is the leader of the Sinhala Mana Sabha told Reuter in an interview that his memorandum was chiefly based on the resolutions and policy of the Sabha and was not a new departure in policy. "I have always been a Socialist', said Mr. Bandaranaike "and my policy has always been to raise the standard of life of the common man."

Mr. Bandaranaike discounted reportes that he was in disagreement with the present policy of the Government or that he contemplated resignation.

Elaborating his ideas at a conference of women over the weekend, Mr. Bandaranaike predicted that within the next five years a tremendous social revolution, shattering all conventions, would overtake the country.

Oxford-educated Mr. Bandaranaike, son of Sir Solomon Dias Bandaranaike, belongs to the landed aristocracy of the island and owns vast estates. Born a Christain, Mr. Bandaranaike returned from his studies in England with an intense nationalism, became a Buddhist and took to wearing immaculate white national dress, in which he had been attending all functions since.

CONSERVATIVE WINS CROYDON BY-ELECTION

CROYDON, (England), March 12 (Reuter).—The Conservatives have held the North Croydon seat in the British House of Commons in the most keenly contested by-election since Labour came to power in 1945. Thirty-two-year-old businessman Frederick W. Harris, achieved victory in face of a strong challenge by two distinguished opponents — author, broadcaster and former diplomat Harold Nicholson (Labour) and Air-Vice-Marshal Donald Bennett (Liberal).

Mr. Harris had a majority of 11,664 compared with 607 Conservative majority in 1945 when Wartime Minister of Health Henry W. Willink was elected. The by-election resulted from Mr. Willink's resignation from Parliament to become Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge.

The figures announced early today were Harris 36,200; Nicholson 24,536; Bennett 6,321.

Bennett forfeits his deposit.

Re-naming Cities In Madras

MADRAS, March 11, (A.P.I.): In pursuance of their policy to re-Indianise the names of cities and towns in the province the Madras Government today approved of the suggestion to re-name Bezwada as Vijayawada.

KARACHI, March 11, (A. P. I.): The Government of Iraq have withdrawn quarantine restriction on account of plague against passengers from Pakistan, according to information received by the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of Pakistan.

U.S. SURPLUS STORES FOR CHINA

Property Worth 500 Million Dollars Lying In Pacific Islands

WASHINGTON, March 11, (Reuter): Property to an estimated value of 500,000,000 dollars will have been transferred from the Pacific islands to China by the end of June, the American Secretary of State, Mr. George Marshall, has announced.

He told a press conference yesterday that the transfer was being made under a contract of August 30, 1946 whereby the Chinese Government would take over possession of the property on the spot on the Pacific Islands and arrange shipment to China.

He said: 'Reports' indicate that, as of October 31, 1947, property to the value of 365,000,000 dollars had been declared surplus and that the property has been transferred to the Chinese at least as rapidly as the Chinese arrange to ship it. There is no reason to anticipate that we will be unable to complete the transfer of the remainder by June 30, 1948, contract date for completion of transfer."

IT IS CHINA'S CONCERN

This statement prompted reporters to cross-examine Mr. Marshall on United States policy towards China generally, asking particularly why the United States appeared to be in favour of a Coalition Government in China, including Communists, while they were opposed to infiltration of Communists in Europe.

Mr. Marshall said that there had been no change in United States policy since President Truman had announced in December, 1945, that the base of the Chinese Government should be widened and that its representation should be broadened. The problem in China, he said, was that the Communist Party was engaged in open rebellion against the Government and that this was its declared purpose.

It was for the Chinese Government to decide how to handle this problem and not for the United States to dictate the solution.

Fresh Move To Solve Palestine Deadlock

Sequel To Soviet Refusal

NEW YORK, March 12 (Reuter)—Faced with a Russian refusal to agree to fresh talks between Jews and Arabs, the "Big Four" of the Security Council, will today make a fresh attempt to grapple with the Palestine deadlock.

The "four" — all the permanent members except Britain — are the United States, France, China and Russia. They will meet in the offices of the French Delegation. Britain is represented by an observer at the talks.

At yesterday's meeting Russia's Andrei Gromyko categorically rejecting a proposa' to bring Jews and Arabs again into the talks, said that the "Four" had not been asked by the council to reopen such consultations.

Mr. Warren Austin (United States) said he realised this but that it might be possible to get further information from both parties, to complete the report which the "Big Four" must make to the Council.

One of the highlights of the meeting was the disclosure that the annual cost of maintaining the British army in Palestine was considerably larger than the Palestine revenue of £ 24,000,000.

SERIOUS GAP IN FOOD SUPPLIES

LAKE SUCCESS, March 12 (Reuter) — The United Nations Palestine Commission in a new note to the British Government, warned tonight that if shipments of food were not settled within a week a "serious gap" would occur in Palestine's food supplies after May 15 when British surrenders the mandate.

The memorandum again requested the British Government to authorise buying food on the Commission's behalf through the Palestine trading through the Palestine trading account.

The commission added that if Britain accepts the proposal it will instruct its own experts to arrange details in London.

Neogy To Confer With Ghazanfar Ali

LAHORE, March 11, (API): Mr. K. C. Neogy, India's Minister for Refugees is arriving here on Saturday to meet Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan, his Pakistan counterpart.

It is understood that outstanding differences between the two dominions are likely to be discussed at the meeting which is expected to be of an informal nature. The question of speeding up the campaign jointly launched by the two Governments for the restoration of abducted women is also likely to figure on the agenda.

Mr. Neogy will fly back to Delhi on Monday.

Philippines Offers Land For All-Asia Farm Experimental Station

BAGUIO, March 11, (UPA): President Manuel Roxas today offered the United Nations a large tract of Philippine land free of charge for the establishment of an All-Asia Farm Experimental Station.

He said: "I am very much interested in seeing this project carried out. The Philippine Government would be willing to permit the FAO to use land belonging to the Government and the FAO could hold and control this land for experimental purposes without cost."

CLEARANCE SALE

Beautiful Coatings, Shirtings Sarees, Table cloths, Bedspreads and other textiles and variety of presentation articles offered at reduced prices.

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"OTOGEN" (Herbal Tonic) prepared by PARKER & DAVIS gives surprising increase in vitality and energy within the first 24 hours. It makes a man or woman look and feel 15 to 20 years younger than the actual age. It is useful for loss of vigour, weak memory and body nervousness, impure blood, sickly skin, depression, insomina, giddiness mental or physical exhaustion, etc. It will increase your height from 2 to 4 inches and your weight will be increased from 5 to 10 lbs. and your appearance is improved 100 per cent. The brilliance and lustre of the Roses return to your cheeks in youth when your skin was smooth and fresh. OTOGEN improves your on your face will be the same as eyes, rosy colour into your cheeks and lips. It darkens the whitish grey looks, puts a sparkle into your gives natural new teeth to the old man. Use of "OTOGEN" (Tonic) in hair permanently for life and severe cases of falling hair, dandruff and baldness, is highly recommended.

"OTOGEN" was tried by Prof. A. P. PARKER in SWITZERLAND upon emaciated male patients aged above 100 years. Only by one month's regular use of this marvellous preparation that a patient of 100 years of age gained the health of a 30 years young man and has recently married a young wife. The actors and actresses of HOLLYWOOD are active, young looking and charming by the use of this medicine even at an advanced age of 80 and 90 years and they are enthusiastically working on the stages. The use of "OTOGEN" by females in their prime of life guarantees up to the last days of life never-fading charms of youth and preserves schoolgirl complexion all along. For males in their period of youth, "OTOGEN" wards off premature old age, retains the jet black hair, a bloomy face and a robust health throughout and makes one feel and look several years younger than the actual age.

It is wonderful invention of the Twentieth Century and the EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD. After taking "OTOGEN" ladies get back that Rose-Bud Beauty and charming figure of school-girl age, lighter, brighter, luckiest days are in store for both men and women who start using "OTOGEN". Start taking "OTOGEN" immediately and live for 100 years young, fit, strong and healthy with roses on the face. It makes appetite so keen that even a weak man can easily digest one pound or more butter every day. The great scientists and experienced doctors have been astonished and amazed to see the results by this wonderful Tonic "OTOGEN".

"OTOGEN" is the only Tonic of its kind which is being used by men and women all over the world. It is wonderful invention ever prepared in the history of Medical Science. Commence taking "OTOGEN" immediately and let the results speak for themselves. Moreover before commencing the test, weigh yourself, look in the mirror and observe your appearance. Then at the end of one week look again in the mirror, note exactly how you look and feel and appreciate the effects of taking "OTOGEN"

In order to popularise "OTOGEN" in India the price is to be Rs. 5 only per box with directions for a very short period. after some time its original price of Rs. 30 will be charged. Orde. today for to-morrow may be too late as there is limited stock on account of present conditions.

GUARANTEE:—A cash Reward of £500 shall be awarded to any scientist of Medical Man or any of the public who proves the inefficacy of our most wonderful invention.

NOTE:—Unlike other Rejuvenators "OTOGEN" is the only one of its kind which yields equally splendid results even in the extremes of heat of Tropical Summers as in Winter or any other mild and temperate climate.

Under the burning heat of SUMMER SUN when you are at ZERO, "OTOGEN" is also an Excellent Restorative.

We have removed our BRANCH from LAHORE and our Office has been shifted from ENGLAND to INDIA from 15th August, 1948.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS OR AVAILABLE DIRECT FROM.—

OTOGEN LABORATORIES
INDIA OFFICE: POST BOX 447, BOMBAY.

OUR C.P. LETTER

REFUGEES ELBOW OUT LOCAL RESIDENTS

(From Our Correspondent).

JUBBULPORE, March 8.—The Provincial Government have accorded sanction to the change in the name of the Spence Training College, Jubbulpore, as "Prantiya Shikshan Mahavidyalaya, Jubbulpore" with effect from March 1.

BAN ON DRILL

The Provincial Government have prohibited the holding of any camp or the performance of drill or the parade by the members of the following ten organisations on any place in C.P. and Berar:

Rashtriya Swayam Sewika Samiti; Hindu National Guards; Rashtriya Nav Yuwak Sangh; Rashtriya Yuwak Sangh; Hindusthan Red Army; Azad Hind Dal; Azad Hind Laxmi Dal; Arya Veer Dal; Hindustan Seva Dal; and Rashtria Seva Dal.

The C.P. and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement (Amendment) Act and the Railways (Protection by Armed Forces) Ordinance, 1947, have been applied to all the partially excluded areas in the Province by the Provincial Government.

INFLUX OF REFUGEES

The Central Provinces in general and the districts of Jubbulpore, Saugor and Hoshangabad in particular are being threatened with the influx of the people from outside the Province who are pouring into here in the guise of the refugees from the Punjab and Sind, and are capturing the business and all other sources of employment. It is officially estimated that no less than 29,000 "refugees" have come and settled down in this Province as against the arrangements made to accommodate 10,000 to 15,000 refugees.

If the influx of the well-to-do persons in the guise of the refugees were allowed to continue without a check, it is feared that the day would not be far off when the people of this Province would find the tables turned against them and all the avenues of bread-earning being closed for them.

In the military establishments preference is being given to a "refugee" in providing him with a job at the cost of the local applicants who are being "axed" on the ground of the retrenchment policy of Government. The number of unemployed among the local population is fast swelling up and they are finding themselves in a worst plight than that of the refugees without being uprooted from the place and province of their birth.

Future Of Sudan

Govt. To Make Critical Decision

LONDON, March 12 (Reuter) — A critical decisions on the future of the Sudan is due to be taken shortly by the Sudan Government, it is considered in diplomatic quarters in London.

The issue now facing the Governor-General, Sir Robert Howe, who has returned to London at the invitation of the British Government for talks at the foreign office, is whether to put into effect the draft ordinance on constitutional reforms in the Sudan which was this week approved by the North Sudan Advisory Council in the face of the disapproval of the Egyptian Government.

According to a usually well-informed source it is, above all, this aspect of the Sudan problem which Mr. Ernest Bevin will discuss with Sir Robert Howe when the latter calls on the Foreign Secretary either today or tomorrow.

If the Sudan Government decided to overridge Egyptian objections to the Sudan constitutional proposals and if it received even tacit British support and encouragement it must be expected that Anglo-Egyptian relations would be seriously further embittered and that the prospects of securing a revision of the 1936 alliance would be even more remote than they are today.

British politics on this issue is likely be a matter on which two schools of thought will be apparent even in officials quarters here. The school favouring prompt adoption of the new constitution in Khartoum will no doubt argue that if it is dropped a new treaty with Egypt will not thereby be brought any nearer.

Railway officials have proceeded to the scene of the accident and a medical relief train has been rushed to Kot-Laloo to render first aid.

PROHIBITION IN MYSORE STATE

BANGALORE, March 11 (A.P.I.)—The Government of Mysore who accepted the policy of progressive prohibition in the state are now considering the introduction of complete prohibition in three out of the nine districts in the next financial year. The districts contemplated are: Tunkur, Kolar and Chitaldrug. This will involve a loss of revenue to the extent of 50 lakhs. The Government have already ordered the closing down from March 31 all liquor shops in five miles belt adjoining the 'dry" areas of the Madras presidency.

Mysore's Interest In Karwa. Prohibition

KARWAR, March 11, (API): With a view to making prohibition a success in Karwar district, the Prohibition Officer of the Karwar district Mr. H. M. Manjrekar, contacted the Congress leaders of the Mysore State, a district of which is bordering on the Karwar District at one end. The State Congress leaders of this border district, Shimoga district, have assured him their full co-operation in implementing the prohibition scheme in this district They have also agreed to urge the Mysore Government to declare this border area of the Mysore State a Prohibition area, and thus prevent any chances of smuggling of liquor from Mysore State into Karwar district.

BUILDING WORLD'S STRONGEST AIR FORCE

WASHINGTON, March 11 (UPA): House Speaker Joseph W. Martin today promised "top priority" to the "world's strongest air force." the "world's strongest air force." He said that the Republican economy axe would be kept clear of the Army and Navy. He told the press that it might even be necessary to spend more than the 11,000,000,000 dollars which President Truman budgeted for national defense.

All this for FLAVOUR

The crispy coldness of the morning air, windblown crags and cloudy heights, with every breath comes the refreshing healthy goodness of the Hills.

It is this that gives the EXTRA flavour in Planters Tea. grown, plucked, processed and packed in the Blue Mountains of the Nilgiris.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

True Homage To Mahatma Gandhi

Sir,—The death of Mahatma Gandhi, our most beloved Father has plunged the whole nation into the abyss of gloom. So great a influence he exercised on the people, so great a respect he commanded from them and so great a love he claimed of them that everybody was shocked and trembled and wept profusely when this terrific news of his murder struck his ears like lightning. Never perhaps in the history of the whole world the loss of a leader was so heavily mourned for. Yet is it not really an irony of fate that the Mahatma, who during the whole span of his life preached non-violence and taught love to mankind, should himself be the victim of the most sinful and shameful act of violence? Can there be any other act of more disgrace for an Indian than to lift up his dirty hand to pull the trigger of a revolver at such a saintly form. It is a matter of utmost shame for us that such should be the reward given to him for his lifelong sacrifices and penance for our beloved country.

He lived for the principles of truth, justice, non-violence and fraternity to instil them in the mind of the And he did all that was in his power humanity. Whether he succeeded or failed, it is only the future which can reveal to us. But it is not the success or failure, but the loftiness of principles and the sincerity of efforts that measure the greatness of man. In high attempts it is glorious even to fail. And even if he failed the fault is not his but it is ours. The truth is that it is not he who failed but it is we who have failed. Not that he was not a worthy master but that we are the unfit disciples.

Never before in the history of this world the vicious desires of man so culminated. Selfishness, mutual, hatred, fratricide and bloodshed have reached their acme. The picture of mankind to-day is a very gloomy and dreadful picture. And when one looks at it, one is pained to see what man has made of man: We to-day are suffering from wrong thinking And unless we make up from our sleep of ignorance and inrospect ourselves to diagnose the mental disease, the future for us will be still darker. So let us arise though we did not during the life of this great preacher, at least at his death and think sincerely and seriously about ourselves: And let his departed soul see and rest that we after his death have realised the truth and magnificence of his ideals and teaching and are striving to put them into action. And if we do this we not only save ourselves from disasters but glorify the name of our worthy master and his ideals. This is the only fittest way of paying homage to the memory of this unique personality.—Yours, etc.

W. N. Fadnis

Ziauddin Memorial Hall

Sir,—A few days ago it was decided that a Gandhi Hall should be built at the Aligarh University in memory of late Mahatma's great sacrifices and services to the cause of country and Hindu-Muslim unity.

It would not be out of place to request the Aligarh authorities not to forget the late Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, whose services and sacrifices are known to every one, particularly the Aligarh students, staff, and members of Courts. He lived for Aligarh and died for Aligarh. He sacrificed his all for the sake of Aligarh. May I suggest to the authorities to start a memorial fund in the name of late doctor and make a suitable memorial for him also. —Yours, etc.,

M. A. BARI.

Cheap Transport

Sir,—Referring to the Municipalisation of the transport services in Bombay and Ahmedabad, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, observed that "the action represented an attempt to eliminate the profit-maker. Such concerns, therefore, should not be subjected to taxation like commercial undertakings".

Translated into action such a policy should result into a cheap, quick and clean trasport such as prevails in New York, where you can travel anywhere by Tube Railway upto 30 miles by inserting a nickel (5 cents coin) in a turnsile gate for each journey.

The New York Tube Railway serving its vast suburbs is the last word for efficieny and cleanliness. There are no tickets to be issued, collected or checked. Spitting and smoking are prohibited and liable to heavy fines.

Such transport is our prime necessity to relieve the congestion in big cities and can alone give us more space and better health.—Yours, etc.

V.M. SARAIA.

Displaced Millions

Sir,—As time passes the chances of the Government of India obtaining compensation for the loss of immovable property left by non-Muslim evacuees in Pakistan are becoming more and more remote. Nor do the Government seem to feel that they are under any obligation, legal or moral, to provide compensation to the displaced people for their losses. This, however, is not a just course in the circumstances of the situation. Non-Muslim population of West Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Sind occupied a pre-eminent position in those territories and quite a large number of them possessed very valuable house property, mills, factories, business-concerns and jewellery etc. With a few exceptions, they have lost all and are mere destitutes. Their lot is miserable and their case for compensation unanswerable.

It is not necessary to apportion blame at this stage for the partition of the country which has resulted in the creation of the two Dominions of India and Pakistan, but taking things as they are, it cannot be too strongly emphasised that the huge loss of movable and immovable property sustained by the fifty-four lacs of Non-Muslims of West Pakistan must be borne by the entire population of India which is more than 30 crores. If the incidence of the loss is borne by the whole country, it would not mean much hardship although it will relieve the misery of the innocent sufferers who have lost everything. The dead cannot be brought back to life, nor can any remedy be so efficacious as to console the thousands of people who have suffered bereavement in the terrible loss of life and on account of the abductions of their wives, their daughters, their sisters and their mothers. Even time cannot heal the wounds inflicted on innocent people on both sides of the border, but those who have survived the great human calamity and are still alive have to go on in life and to maintain themselves. How can any Government with any show of reason shirk the responsibility for their proper rehabilitation?

In the scheme of relief and rehabilitation, the properties left by the Muslims migrating from East Punjab and its contiguous areas can be taken into account, but that property bears no proportion to what has been lost to Pakistan and there are only two ways open to the Government, (1) that reasonable compensation should be obtained from Pakistan for the excess property left there and (2) that the people of India should come forward to share the loss. For whatever has been lost in life and property is the price paid as the last and the biggest instalment for India's independence and the loss of property must be treated as India's loss—not merely the loss of the displaced people. If our countrymen or the Government representing them turn a blind eye and a deaf ear to the urgent necessities of the situation, they would be doing so at great risk to the social and political well-being of all. Half a crore of dissatisfied, unhappy and disgruntled people will constitute a grave danger to the future of a united, strong and patriotic India, of our cherished dreams, for the patriotism and loyalty of the people can only be based on justice and fairplay for all.

I can still see that the minds of the displaced people are greatly exercised over the half-hearted effort of the authorities concerned to provide any relief to them worth the name and in this respect the people of the urban classes are the most hard hit. They have got little or no accommodation, no market places for their business activities, no money with which to carry on their avocations—and worst of all a hostile atmosphere around them. How can such a situation be viewed with equanimity by any sensible man in a free country that India is today?

There are signs of the displaced people getting more and more restive on account of the frustration experienced by them during the last six months or so, but they must organise themselves to get full measure of justice for themselves. In doing so they must follow the constitutional course and discountenance the activities of all unsocial elements who constitute yet another danger to our hard won independence. There is not the slightest doubt that the patriotic leaders of our country will respond to the just demands of the displaced people—they can be made to do so by persuasion, force of logic and disciplined protest. The struggle will have to go on till the grievances are redressed.—Yours etc.

AMOLAK RAM KAPUR.

Delhi March 3.

Communal Harmony

Sir,—Needless to say that no mortal now living can ever hope to fill the vacuum which Gandhiji's death has caused in our national life. Yet his mission must go on. It is, therefore, imperative that every community in India must do what it can when the nation's destiny calls Every community in India, and I may add in Pakistan is under a heavy debt it owes to Gandhiji.

Years of silent and impartial observation of our communal conflicts, only confirmed and reinforced by recent crises, culminating in the death of Gandhiji, have convinced me that no progress whatever can be made towards communal harmony in India unless there is complete agreement among all communities on the basis, or bases, whereon our nationalism should be built. In order to facilitate the emergence of India as a non-communal State in the near future, it is imperative at the very outset to bring about a unity of mind among the top leaders of all communities, and this, if possible, through direct mutual approaches.

I, therefore, suggest that a round-table conference of the accredited leaders of all communities be called without further delay. I further suggest that the agenda of the Conference should consist of discussions (a) to explore a basis, or bases, for our future nationalism, and (b) consider the feasibility of making the Conference a permanent institution whose only objective it would be to maintain and promote a spirit of communal amity and co-operation in our national advancement.

In case the leaders in conference fail to discover or evolve a basis, or bases, for a durable inter-communal agreement or understanding, they should then explore the possibilities for a short-term inter-communal agreement or truce for at least a period of two years, leaving the door open for future negotiations for a more durable agreement. This is about the least that the nation's interests demand of all communities.

I appeal to the leaders to give the proposal their earnest thought and co-operate in following up the noble work left unfinished by Gandhiji who has died for us all. I am not unaware of the enormity and the extremely complex nature of the problem. I know it has taken a toll of Gandhiji's life. But it should not daunt us if we, too, have to face death in carrying on his mission—a mission wherein lies our own salvation, and the salvation of our nation.

Finally, I appeal to the leaders of the Christian and Parsi communities in India, who, by virtue of their neutrality in all communal conflicts, are best suited for a mediatory role, to take a joint initiative in convening the Conference, as early as possible.—Yours, etc.,

E. S. BENSON.

Lucknow, March 4.

Pakistan Govt. Employees' Demonstration

Demand Better Housing To Prevent Loss From Rains

KARACHI, March 11 (API).—Police aid had to be requisitioned when some of the Pakistan Government employees staged a demonstration in front of the Pakistan Estate Offices. These employees who are without any houses and are staying in tents complained about the loss caused to them during torrential rain last evening and demanded immediate housing accommodation. Some of them are reported to have broken the glass panes and two of them were taken by the police to the Secretariat police station. The District Magistrate Mr. S. H. Raza and the President of the Pakistan Employees Association Mr. Ashraf also arrived on the scene.

PAKISTAN TO LEVY CENTRAL SALES TAX

KARACHI, March 11, (API): The Pakistan Parliament during a one-hour session today dealt with legislative business and passed into law the Finance Minister's Bill for the levy of a central tax on the sales of goods in the Provinces of Pakistan and a Bill moved by the Communications Member, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, vesting powers in the Central Government to allocate priorities in the transport of goods by rail.

Moving the Sales Tax Bill, the Finance Minister, Mr. Ghulam Mohammed said that the existing Provincial enactments imposing the tax in East Bengal, West Punjab and Sind would cease to operate except for the purpose of assessing and collecting tax on sales made prior to April 1, 1948.

The proceeds of the tax would be divisible, in the proportions fixed amongst the Provinces for the next two years. Mr. Ghulam Mohammed said that a central sales tax would give to the provinces much more than what they would have realised from their own Provincial Sales Tax.

The Bill was passed after a debate lasting 40 minutes.

PAKISTAN AIR FIELDS

KARACHI, March 11, (API): The Government of Pakistan are planning to have a net work of air fields in Pakistan. The Karachi and of Chittagong airfields will be developed to the status of international airports, it is learned.

Lahore, Rawalpindi and Dacca airfields will be reconstructed into class two airfields capable of taking aircraft weighing up to 70,000 pounds while Hyderabad (Sind), Jacobabad, Multan, Quetta and Sylhet airfields will be constructed so as to take aircraft weighing up to 40,000 lbs.

The Royal Pakistan Air Force airfield at Peshawar will be open for civil aircraft on scheduled services.

MASARYK LYING IN STATE

Body To Be On View For 8 Hours

PRAGUE, March 12 (Reuter).—M. Jan Masaryk, late Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, was today lying in State in Czernin Palace, his own Foreign Ministry building where, only 48 hours ago, he fell to his death from an upper storey window.

His body will be on view to the public for eight hours.

An official post mortem announced late last night, showed that M Masaryk died instantaneously.

Thousands of telegrams of condolence have been received in Prague from all over the world. President Benes, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Masaryk family have been flooded with messages.

The Trades Union Council has instructed that as many Trade Unionists as possible should attend M. Masaryk's funeral.

Restoration Of Evacuee Property In Frontier

PESHAWARA, March 11, (A.P.I.): The Frontier Government have issued instructions to the Deputy Commissioners regarding the restoration of moveable and immoveable property to evacuees on their return.

Immovable as also moveable property (whatever exists at the time) may be restored to an evacuee provided the Deputy Commissioner concerned does not require it for rehabilitation or State purposes which include maintenance of economic life of the Province. The condition of bonafide and permanent return should not be imposed in case of moveable property which the owners should be permitted to dispose of within the Province is banned by any prohibitor order in force.

Sind Refugee Peasants For Kanara Village

KARWAR, March 11, (API): About a hundred agriculturists refugee families from Sind are likely to settle down in the Indoor colony in Hundgod Taluk, Karwar district. The construction of hutments for providing the settlers with housing accommodation which was so long lacking there, is being under taken by Government of Bombay.

Over 1,200 acres are being cleared of forest growth at Indoor and nearly half that area is now made ready for purposes of cultivation with the aid of tractors and bulldozers.

BLUE PRINT OF INDIA'S EDUCATIONAL EDIFICE

Azad's Reply To Debate On 'Grants' In Parliament

NEW DELHI, March 11 (API): The Education Minister, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad exhaustively reviewed the Government's blue print of India's future educational edifice as well as the schemes already taken on hand in Parliament today.

Replying to the debate on the demand for Grants under the head Education, the Education Minister emphasised the need to spend more money on education, the Education Minister pointed out that in 1946-47 the total Central Budget for Education was only 0.4 per cent of the total budget. This represented an unhappy State of affairs and must be remidied as early as possible. It was true that education was a Provincial subject but during the present phase of the country's development it was absolutely imperative that the Centre must take the initiative.

The Education Minister announced that from the first of July this year, the basic education plan for universal compulsory education would begin to work in Delhi

ADULT EDUCATION

According to original plan, the Adult Education scheme was to be spread over a period of forty years but people of India were not prepared to wait even for half that period. As a result of the All-India Educational Conference which he had called in January this year, it was decided that a target of five years should be aimed at and in any case the plan should be fully executed and worked out within a period of ten years.

It was proposed there should be some kind of educational conscription for five years during which every literate man in the country would be expected to put in a period would be expected to put in a period of service as a teacher of the nation. The finance involved would be an additional expenditure of Rs. 24 crores per year for the next five years.

Expressing disappointment at the manner in which the previous Government had chosen overseas scholars, the Education Minister said the capicity of existing institutions in Indian and how far they could be quickly expanded to meet the country's requirements should have been carefully examined before sending out these scholars. "From now on, more money will be spent on the expansion of Indian institutions and only in exceptional circumstances would selected candidatas be sent for training abroad at Government expense".

Provision had been made in the budget for the establishment of the Eastern and Western Higher Technical Institutions near Calcutta and Bombay respectively.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

Provision had been made for the reorganisation of the Marris College of Hindustani Music at Lucknow and the establishment of a new Central College of Karnatak Music in South India; and, more important, the establishment of a National Cultural Trust would have three academies to cater for arts, architecture, letters, music, drama and dancing, which would serve to focus the artistic and cultural life of the nation in one common centre.

The Education Minister announced that he was setting up a Committee of eminent philosophers with Dr. Radhakrishnan as chairman to write a history of Indian Philosophy. It was his intention to set up another Committee for supervising the preparation of a History of India

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The Education Minister also announced that schemes had been formulated for the establishment of a training college for physical education as well as for a training college for teachers in domestic science.

Provision had been made for expanding training facilities at the Viswabarade where training would be provided in arts and crafts, dancing and music and in Basic Education.

Provision had been made for establishing a Central Braille Press for the service of the blind.

With India's expanding contacts with all countries of the world, the need for study of foreign languages had increased and it was proposed to set up a Central Institute of Foreign Languages. Plans for setting up a Central Bureau of Psychology, a National Central Copyright Library a Central School of Indian Architecture and Regional Planning had also been considered but had to be postponed due to financial stringency.

Despite housing shortage, the Central Institute of Education had been started in December last year in tents.

The Tata Institute of Science had been given grants and provision had been made for a literary of educational and cultural films. Provision had also been made for the establishment of a National Museum of Art, Anthropology and Archaeology. To help Universities in schemes of fundamental research, funds had been allotted. Funds had also been provided for research in higher physics and chemistry and the establishment of a Power Engineering Department at Bangalore.

Referring to the point raised by Mrs. Hansa Mehta regarding grants to the Universities, the Education Minister said that it was for the university grants committee to make recommendations to the Government on this issue.

As regards the names of the Benares and Aligarh Universities, Maulana Azad said that he would be every happy to change the communal character of their names but the two Universities had been established by an Act of the Legislature and the names, too, had been given according to that Act and now the House alone was competent to bring about a change.

The Education Minister agreed with Miss G. Durgabai in her criticism of the policy of admission of students on a communal or caste basis, and said that he would approach the Government of Madras in this connection.

Replying to Mr Frank Anthony Maulana Azad said that the Standing Committee of the Ministry and the Educational Conference which had met here recently had agreed firstly that English must be replaced by a national language and secondly that the change should be brought about by a gradual process covering a period of five years. He had written to the United Provinces Government publish its Gazette in Hindi and English side by side for some time and the U.P. Premier had accepted his counsel. The Government of India would give similar advice to other Provincial Governments if and when necessary

12 Killed In Explosion

PARIS, March 11, (Reuter): Twelve workers were killed and one was seriously injured when four explosions rocked munitions depot at Saint Maurice de Remens Central France.

Fifty tons of high explosive shells and bombs, former German war material, exploded.

KARACHI, March 11, (A. P. I.): In pursuance of its policy to Nationalise the motor transport in the province, the Government of Sind is considering a proposal to purchase about 3,000 motor buses from abroad.

We are sorry we cannot give you any guarantee that our Kanti Soap will change your skin into smooth velvet. Nor does Kanti indicate romance round the corner. If we were to go about making such claims, we might as well say Kanti will cure your indigestion!

But we can guarantee that

- Kanti is a first class toilet soap,
- it cleanses well,
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- it has a delicate, pleasing fragrance.

Care to try it?

Other quality Swastik Products include Shikakai Soap, Perfumed Castor Oil, Swastik Shaving Stick, Washing Soaps, Gowalia Brand Vanaspati, etc., etc.

KANTI *Toilet Soap*

UNMATCHED FOR QUALITY

SWASTIK OIL MILLS LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SHORT COVERING IN STEEL AND CEMENT SHARES

Active Buying Hardens Cotton Prices

BULLION MARKET REACTS ON LIQUIDATION

Bombay, March 12

It being fortnightly settlement day, the Bombay Stock Exchange was open for one hour and during this small session prices registered small improvement on short covering. Tone of the market was steady but in the absence of professional activity price movement remains confined to a narrow range. The market opinion continues divided and outside participation is decreasing.

Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 1685 and improved at Rs. 1707 while Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 345 and advanced at Rs. 351 on short covering. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 105" and gained five points at Rs. 1062. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 585 and advanced at Rs. 591 while Swadeshi shares opened at Rs. 636 and improved at Rs. 640.

During the last fifteen minutes there was increased activity in the market. Some traders believe that it was mainly due to the existence of some option business in Tata Steel Defd shares and it was said that option rights were exercised on the level of Rs. 1700. New Great Eastern Mills shares are awarded one bonus share against holding of each share. This news have had no effect as the same was expected. Tata Steel Defds after advancing at Rs. 1712 steadied at Rs. 1710. Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 352. Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 1067/8 and Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 594. Simplex shares were quoted at Rs. 225 and Swadeshi shares were placed at Rs. 640. New Greats were done at Rs. 56. Bank shares were steady with Imperials quoted at Rs. 2087 and Indias at Rs. 253. Scindia shares were done at Rs. 29/6. Associated Cements after opening at Rs. 168 advanced at Rs. 173. Bellapurs were done at Rs. 359. Closing tone of the market was steady.

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing 1067/8 Kohinoor 594 Swadeshi 637 Nagpur 339 Simplex 225 New Great 395 Gokak 340 Indore 535 Century 501/4 Colaba 320 I Bleaching 159 Swan 368 Finlay 337 Morarji 500 Edward 685 Meyer 187/8 Apollo 3/14 I. U. Ordinary 15/3/6 I.U. Defd. 2/14 Madhusudan 250 Podar X.R. 170 Khatau X.D. 247/8.

STEEL

Tata Steel Ord. 351 Tata Steel Defd. 1710 Second 147.

CEMENTS

Associated Merger X.D. 173.

INDUSTRIES

Burma 450 Belapur 359 Shivrajpur 40/12 Scindia 29/6 New Prem 7 Construction 206 Tata Chemical 18/3 Tata Oil 63 Indian Iron 32/5 Bengal Steel 28/2.

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tram Ord. 146 Tata Hydro 154 Andhra 1402/8 Power 1580.

MILLS (CASH)

Elphinstone 88 Phoenix 490 Ind. Mfg. 4300 Koorla 300 Dawn 1545 David 143/12 New City 205 Minerva 213/12 Bradbury 740 Bharucha (Defd.) 7 Bharat 42/8 Mysore 232/8 Madhavji 19/6 Model 201/4 Laxmi 1592/8 Vishnu 625 Western 4250 Standard 503/12 Sholapur 6285 Sassoon Cotton 19 Hindustan 4450 Tata 77 Ahmedabad Advance 566 Sassoon Silk 78/8 New Union 19/2 Madhusudan 292/8 Shrinivas 460 Raja Bahadur 125 Berar 265 Victoria 425 Simplex Cpn. 115.

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH)

Ahmedabad 137/8 New 132/8 Surat 140 Karachi 107/8 Broach 10/4 Ajmer 10/4 Amalgamated 15/8 Nagpur 56/8 Poona 145 Bombay Suburban 141/4 Bombay Suburban New 131/4.

BANK SHARES

Reserve 112/8 Imperial 2087/8 P.P. 515 Central 86/4 New 89/8 India 253 Union 10/6 Baroda 167 Habib 153 Dena Bank 60 United Commercial 67 Jaipur 52 Hindustan Com. 35 Mysore 365 Exchange (Ord.) 50 Eastern 105.

INSURANCE

Oriental 5600, Empire 785 New India 74/4 Jupiter 31 Vulcan 14/6 Indian Mercantile 50 Universal Fire 15/12 British India General 21/2 Prud 29 Neptune 7 New Great 25 All-India General 31.

RAILWAYS

C.P. 105/8 Mymensing 100 Guaranteed 100 Pachora 105.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 323/12 Steamer 545 Burma New 148/2 B.B. Petrol 3/0/6 Mackenzie 85 Port Canning 76 Kemp 490 Zandu Pharmacy 180 Indian Investment Trust 103/8 Wimco 316/4 Dharamsey Chemical 36/8 Mukund Iron 10 Dena Trust 24 Alembic 262/8 Supreme India 130 Jamwire 108 Bombay Uganda 74 Bombay Motor Cycle 42 India Cement 31/4 Walchand Nagar Industries 180 United Motor 74 A.C.C. New 106 Bombay Safe Deposit 910 Hydro Construction 15/10 Mahmadi Steam 102/8 Gujarat Motor 25/2 Sardar Carbolic 750.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel (1st Pref.) 197/8 Tram 50 Andhra Valley 1220 Tata Power 1265 Hydro 128/12 Bombay Steamer 323/12 Nagpur 697/8 Swadeshi 146/4 Vishnu 830 Laxmi 307/8 New Great 225 Poddar 115 Shrinivas 98 Elphinstone 118/12 Bradbury 480 Surat Electric 165/10 Premier Construction (1st Pref.) 127 (Second Pref.) 125 Amalgamated 123/12 Habib 72 Tata Chemical 128/12 Walchand Nagar Industries 250 Jupiter 19/14 Supreme 120 Meyer 122/8 Mackenzie First 127/8 Mackenzie Second 125 Ahd. Advance 160 Mysore Mill 50 Standard 101 Madhusudan 13.

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952 (4) 103/8 B. Steamer 1959 104/12 Indian Hume Pipe 111 Tata Power 1951 103 Walchand Nagar (6) 117.

OUTSIDE ISSUES

Indian Copper 2/13 B.I.C. 10/12 Burma Corporation 3/4 New Victoria Mill 5 New Victoria Pref. 6/4 Raja 28 Pnalton 120, Gold Mohor 340, New Kaiser-e-Hind 380 Sajjan Mill 280, Osmanshahi 265, Ajamshahi 235, Air Services 13, Air Ambica 17, Air India Tata 187/4 Hind Motor 7/3 Indian Steam 13/4 Sone Valley 11.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, March 12.

Tata Ordinary 342; Tata Deferred 1710; Indian Iron 32/5; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 28/2; Bombay Dyeing 1067/8; Central India 338/12; Gokak 340; Kohinoor 593/12; Simplex 225; Swadeshi 640; Tata Power 1580; Associated Cement 173; Belapur 358/12; Bombay Burma (Old) 450; Scindia 29/6; Central Bank 86/4; New India 49/6; Tata 2nd Pref. 146/14.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, March 12.

	Rs.	as.	p.
2-1/2 p.c. 1954	98	12	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1950	101	2	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1961	97	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1948-52	100	7	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1960	99	7	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1962	100	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1976	99	8	0
3 p.c. Non-Terminable.	100	2	0
3 p.c. 1996 Con.	100	4	0
3 p.c. 1949-52	101	6	0
3 p.c. 1951-54	101	9	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	102	6	0
3 p.c. 1957	102	4	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	101	15	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	101	2	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	100	14	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	100	11	0
3-1/2 p.c. 1951-59	105	12	0
4 p.c. 1948-53	102	8	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	113	8	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1958-67	117	0	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60	114	2	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1958-67	116	12	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
2-3/4 p.c. U. P. 1961	99	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. Madras 1961	99	2	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	101	12	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1958	101	12	0
4 p.c. Punjab 1949	99	4	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53	100	12	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952	99	4	6
3 p.c. U. P. 1952	112	0	0
3 p.c. C. P 1952	101	0	0
3 p.c. N.-W. F. 1952	100	0	0
3 p.c. U. P 1961-66	101	2	0
3 p.c. Bombay Port Trust.	112	0	0
4 p.c. Bombay Municipality City	112	0	0
5 p.c Bombay Municipality 1959	118	0	0
6 p.c Municipality 1954.	120	0	0
New 977	101	9	0
5 p.c. B. P. T.	112	0	0

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES.

BOMBAY, March 12.

MILLS.

Apollo 3/13/9 3/14 3/13/6 3/14
Bharat 42/8 43 42/8
B. Dyeing 1055 50 67/8
C. India 338 35 39
Century 500 1/4
E. Textiles 682/8
Finlay 332 34 33 39 37
Gokak 340 41 40 43 40
I. U. (Defd.) 2/14/6 2/14
I. U. (Ord.) 15/3/6 15/2/6 15/3/6
Indore 540 27/8 35
Kohinoor 584 82 90 88 94
Madhusudan 245 50
Meyer 187/8
Morarji 500
New City 205
New Great 394 92 95
Phoenix 490
Podar 167/8
Simplex 223 22 25
Swadeshi 635 36 35 40
Swan 367 68
Tata Mills 78 77
Vishnu 625

BANKS.

Baroda 167 (11-3-48)
Central 86/12 86/8 87 86/8
Imperial (Old) 2085 87/8
Imperial (New) 513/12 15
India 252 53
Reserve 112 12/8
Union 10/6
U. Commercial 65/8

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad 137/8 (Ex. Div.)
Andhra Valley 1400 2/8
Andhra Valley (Pref.) 1220
B. Suburban 141/4
Hydro 154
Surat 140
Power 1575 80
New India 74 74/4
Scindia 29/6 29/7 29/5 29/7 29/6

STEEL.

B. Steel 28 28/4 28/2
I. Iron 32/1 32/6 32/5
Tata (Defd.) 1685 75 85 82/8 1712/8 10
Tata (Ord.) 346 47/8 47 52
Tata (IInd Pref.) 147

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 326 23/12
A. C. C. (Old) 168 73
A. C. C. (New) 106
Belapur 357 54 59
B. B. (Old) 447/8 45 50
B. B. (New) 147/8 48/2
B. B. Petrol 3/0/6 3/1 3/0/6
I. Bleaching 159
P. Const. 206 4 6 5 6
Shivrajpur 40/12
Tata Chem. 18/4 18/3
Tata Oil 64 62/8 63
Wimco 317/8 16/4

SPECIAL.

Simplex Coupon 113 15
Scindia Renunciation Letters ?
Sardar Carbolic Gas 750

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, March 12.

The local cotton market was very steady on renewed speculative support and short covering.

The agreement to import Pakistan cotton has reached the final stage but the question of import duty still remains unclarified. The Pakistan Government has increased export duty on cotton to Rs. 120 per candy and if the imported cotton is to pay such a duty, our prices in comparison cannot decline. This belief was mainly responsible for active buying witnessed to-day.

May delivery opened at Rs. 573 and firmed up at Rs. 579 on general buying and short covering.

Under steady buying May delivery advanced at Rs. 583 but reacted at Rs. 581/8 on increased profit-taking.

Towards the close there was further selling and the session closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
I.C.C. March	578	4	0
I.C.C. May	576	12	0
I.C.C. July	583	4	0
I.C.C. Sept.	587	12	0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, March 11.

	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
March	582	574	577
May	574-1/2	566-1/2	570-1/2
July	580	572	577
Sept.	584-1/2	576-1/2	582

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton May Contract is 1164 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331.

COTTON TENDERS.

On Thursday 2,850 Bales were tendered against March Contract making a total of 4,900 Bales so far.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, March 12.

The produce market was very steady to-day with moderate buying and short covering in forward contracts. Spot business remains slow but the market believes that the recent decline was overdrove. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 135 and declined at Rs. 134/10 under scattered liquidation but later firmed up on renewed buying and covering. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras ready	31	12	0
Bold ready	31	10	0
Khandesh ready	32	0	0
February-March delivery	31	4	0
April-May delivery	30	6	0

CASTORSEEDS.

Ready	31	0	0
May delivery	135	10	0

LINSEED.

Ready	25	10	0
February-March delivery	25	8	0
April-May delivery	24	8	0

OILS.

Groundnuts ready	17	2	0
March delivery	17	2	0
April delivery	17	0	0
Castorseeds 1st Quality	20	0	0
Castorseeds Com. Quality	19	0	0

ITALIAN ART-SILK YARN.

BOMBAY, March 12.

150 D. March	10	14	0
150 D. April	10	9	0
120 D. Ready	10	0	0

HESSIAN MARKET.

BOMBAY, March 12.

HESSIAN 45X11.

Per Yd.	Pies.
Ready	122-1/2
Feb.-March	114-1/2
April-June	107

D. W. 40X28. (per 100 bags).

Ready	99	8	0
Feb.-March	98	8	0
April-June	96	0	0

PEPPER PRICES.

BOMBAY, March 12.

21 QUARTER CANDY.

Fagan delivery	721/24
Chaitra delivery	731/34

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, March 11.

March 2.43-1/2.
May 2.36-1/2 to 2.37.
July 2.20 to 2.20-1/4.
September 2.18-1/2 to 2.18-1/4.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, March 12.

The Bullion market was somewhat quiet to-day under scattered liquidation as it is generally felt that the recent steady rise in prices is likely to check demand. In the meantime to reorganise the bullion trade on the lines of the Cabinet Committee's report is making a slow progress.

Forward silver opened to-day at Rs. 163/4 and declined at Rs. 162/12. Ready silver was also quoted at Rs. 162/12. Ready gold was placed at Rs. 110/12 while forward gold business was reported at Rs. 110/8. sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 71. Later on the market was quiet and final quotations were as under.

Ready Silver	162	4	0
Forward Silver	162	4	0
Ready Gold	110	4	0
Forward Gold	110	0	0
Sovereigns	70	12	0

LONDON BULLION.

London, March 11.

Silver Spot 45 d., Forward 45 d. Gold £8/12/3.

NEW YORK SILVER.

New York, March 11.

U. S. price of Foreign Silver 74-5/8 cents.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, March 12.

B O Rates I I D D 1/5 15/16 Ready
B C Rates T T D D 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 Ready
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months
London Banks Buying I T 1/6 1/32 to 9th Months
London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8 7th and 9th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6/-5/32 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/16 7th and 9th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th and 9th Month
New York and Montreal B C Rates T T Rs. 332 1/4
Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 332 1/4
Banks Buying T T Rs. 330
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 328 3/4
Montreal Rs 328 1/2
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs 329
Montreal Rs 328 3/4 L/C
Paris Banks Selling T T Fcs. 6400
Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs. 6550
Amsterdam Banks Selling T T D D Fl 79.
Belgium Banks Selling T T D D Fcs. 1305
Java Banks Selling T T D D—79

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The following is the Statement of the affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 5th March:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
CAPITAL:—	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	6,25,00,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts	279,84,75,000
Sundries	91,64,000
Total Rs.	292,63,89,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
INVESTMENTS:—	
Government Securities	143,51,13,000
Other Authorised Investments	5,22,76,000
ADVANCES:—	
Loans	27,66,99,000
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	62,23,00,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	5,03,08,000
Dead Stock	1,54,99,000
Sundries	1,34,10,000
CASH:—	
In hand and with the Reserve Band of India	42,26,12,000
Balances with other Banks	3,81,72,000
Total Rs.	292,63,89,000

Britain's Tea Imports

LONDON, March 12, (Reuter): Britain's net tea imports for 1947 were 374,394,000 lbs., compared with 351,832,000 in 1946, a report of the international tea committee stated.

During January 1948 Britain imported 49,885,000 lbs., an increase of 9,646,000 over the same month in 1947. 36,962,000 lbs. of tea were imported from India and Pakistan during the month, 13,405,000 from Ceylon.

Hongkong Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 84
Singapore Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 157 1/4
New York-London Cross Rate Dol 4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4
London/Afghanistan Cross Rate Afghani Rs. 52.87:53.43
London Alexandria 1/a 97 1/4-3/4
London Amsterdam Fl. 10.68-70
London Bangkok Tcl. 60
London Belgium Fcs. 178 1/2-3/4
London Denmark Kr. 19.32-36
London Hongkong 1/3 1/16
London Iran Rl. 128-130
London Java Fl. 10.68-70
London Lisbon Es 99.80-100.20
London Manila Pes 3.07-12
London Montreal Dol 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4
London New York Dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4
London Oslo Kr. 19.98 20.02
London Paris Fcs. 863.40-864.60
London Prague K 201-202
London Singapore 2/4 7/32-1/8
London Stockholm Kr. 14.47-50
London Switzerland Fcs 17.34-36
London Syria 880-5
London Discts 3 Months 9/16 p.c
London Discts 6 Months 5/8 p.c
Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1/2 p c 3 months 3/4 p c 6 months 1 p c 12 months 1-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy

New York Cotton Steady On Trade Support

Mild Recovery In Wall Street Prices

NEW YORK, March 11.

COTTON opened quiet and steady on scattered price fixing and covering due to the brighter outlook of early passage of the Marshall plan. Slight sagging tendencies occurred reflecting indifferent trade demands and some emphasis on continued delays in the Japanese cotton credits programme. Prices again rallied in sympathy with grains. Reactionary tendencies occurred on selling in sympathy with the decline in grains and possibly the ever present uncertainties in connection with foreign and Washington developments. Prices later steadied on the appearance of increased trade support, the session closing steady. Sales are estimated at 200,000 bales.

WALL STREET MARKET.

STOCKS: A mild recovery brought gains covering one dollar. Buying enthusiasm then evaporated and prices sagged fractionally. The growing Washington desire to expand and modernise military aircraft power stimulated buying of aircrafts while the agreement in the British tax negotiations served to bring new interest in films. The averages were industrials 167.57 and rails 49.83. The declines in grains and cotton prompted increased selling which reduced or erased earlier gains. Utilities were depressed reflecting estimates that gross revenues of electric and utility companies in the first quarter may be about 972,000,000 dollars or 12 per cent above the same 1947 period but this gain will be completely absorbed by the considerably higher operating and taxes. Prices were mostly fractionally mixed around the fifth hour. The composite average rate finished with a very small loss. The market closed irregular.

CHICAGO GRAINS.

CHICAGO GRAINS were firm early under the leadership of wheat reflecting Washington advices indicating that the department of agriculture would accept millers offers on 8,400,000 bushels of flour wheat equivalent to fill April export allocations. Severe cold weather over most parts of the grain belt accompanied by light to heavy snowfall which will further retard movement of grain from the farms were additional incentives. The upswing, however, attracted increased selling which disclosed less aggressive demanded and prices reacted seven to eight cents a bushel from the day's best levels. According to reports from Kansas city, the production and marketing administration has accepted offers on 72 per cent extraction soft wheat flour at prices ranging from 5.25 to 5.30 dollars per hundred pounds weight for delivery at gulf by April tenth.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 11.

March	33.50—17
May	33.65+01
May Highest	33.90+26
May Lowest	33.48—16
July	32.90+07
October	29.92—04
December	29.35—09
March	29.14—05
May	28.84—10
July	28.11—05
Middling Spot	34.58+03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 11.

March	33.58—03
May	33.62—02
July	32.77—09
October	29.83—10
December	29.28—12
Middling Spot	38.50—

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, March 11.

American Telephone and Telegraph ex. div.	148-5/8
Amerex Holding Co.	24-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	31
Sinclair Oil Co.	17-3/8
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	44
General Electric Co.	31-3/4
General Motors	51-5/8
Ingersoll Rand	122
International Nickel	25-1/4
New York Central Rail Road Co.	13-1/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	12-5/8
Texas Corporation	53
Union Carbon & Carbide	98-1/2
Western Union Telegraph	22-3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 11.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	77-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	108
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	103-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	113-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p c	114
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	119
National Bank of India	35-1/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially 7098.

SHIPPING NEWS

IMPORTS & EXPORTS

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, March 12.

S. S. TUNGSHA

FROM GOTHEMBURG: 254 bales craft paper, 1663 bales newsprint paper, 467 bales bleached white folding box bond, 86 bales poster paper, 94 bales M. G. plains sulphite paper, 65 bales writing paper, 125 bales paper, 116 bales zinc paper, 71 bales white and coloured tissue paper, 1298 cases steel hinges hardware, 348 pkgs steel built hinges, 90 cases hinges, 135 cases ore hinges, 31 cases iron wood screws, 486 pkgs. nails, 69 cases bullock shoe nails, 203 horse shoe nails, 576 bdls steel, 26 cases el machinery, 43 cases match lable, 149 pes. hurricane lanterns, 213 bales imitation art printing paper, 913 squares birch wood, 569 cases wood block for boolin machinery, 2680 cases birch wood block.

FROM OSLO: 2053 bales papers, 703 cases wrought iron nails, 1198 bales blue match; 350 bales tissue paper, 200 cases iron nails, 68 reels news print paper, 50 bales white wood tree bank paper.

FROM ANTWERP: 7050 bags soda ash, 63 drums priline dyes, 50 drums essential oil, 60 cases citric acid large crystels 100 cases linnen rivets.

FROM LISBON: 231 bags cork.

EXPORTS

GOODS ENTERED FOR EXPORT

S S. MULBERA

TO COLOMBO: 266 bags Cumin seed M. K. S Nathan. 16 cases cotton Hosiery M/s A. Ebrahim Bros., 100 bags cumin seed Diwan H. P. Mussa, 101 bales cotton raw Amersey & Sons., 100 bags Cumin seed D. H. P. Mussa.

TO DUNEDIN: 200 bales cotton raw Jani & Co.

TO SYDNEY: 13 bales cotton piecegoods Vadilal Ltd.

TO AUCKLAND: Groundnut seed 252 bags Indian Produce Co Ltd., 252 bags The Cotton Agents Ltd. 177 bags Hargoan Oil Products.

TO WELINGTON: 76 bags groundnut/ seed Hargoan Oil Products.

TO BRISBANE: 27 bales cotton piecegoods Vadilal Ltd.

TO ADELAIDE: 5 bales cotton piecegoods Vadilal Ltd

S.S. EGIDIA

To Glasgow:—93 drums Manganes Chloride—The Pioneer Magnesia Work Ltd.

To Liverpool:—Cotton waste 50 bales—Jafferbhai Kanji and Co., 350 bales—M. Chandulal and Co., 698 bales—E. T. Robbertson and Sons 200 bales—Chunilal and Co, 500 bales—Barrot Bros and Co., 750 bales cotton raw—B. Mawji and Co. Ltd., 110 bags gum karaya C. Bhogilal, 172 bags dill seed—M. Nensey and Co., 500 bales cotton raw—Deviprasad and Co.

S.S. DUMRA

To Kuwait:—11 cases aluminium ware—Jaffer H. A.

From A. H. Shaya—310 chest black tea, 25 bags cardamom.

10 cases mango pickles—A. G. Hoosein, 390 chest black tea—Rajankant and Co., aluminium ware 8 cases—H. Merally and Co., 19 cases—Jiwanlal (1929) Ltd., 75 chest black tea—Bhankaria Bros.

To Busrah—10 cases empty glass bottles —All India Bottles Sup. Co., 207 loose tyres—Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co of (Ind.) Ltd., 30 crates porcelain ware—J. H. Manilal and Co., Cotton piecegoods 6 bales—Bhandari Bros., 7 bales—Tagnon and Co. Co., 200 bags tamarind—A. H. Shaya.

S.S. EXPLORE

To Baltimore:—1335 bags myrabollams—A. Bhagwandas.

To New York:—drugun 321 bags—K. Kapur, 169 bags—at P. Davis and Co.

S.S. URLANA

To London:—Bristals, 30 cases—at India Bristal Supply Co., 16 cases—M. Prasad and Sons, 51 cases—H. Raidas and Co., 17 bags Kamala Powder—S. Ramsingh.

To Aden—5 bales cotton piecegoods H. Makanji.

S.S. URBINO

To Hull—680 drums castor oil—A. Oomerbhai.

To Middlesbrough:—2046 tons manganese ore—James Finlay and Co. Ltd.

S.S. JALARAJAN

To Liverpool:—2510 bags soap stone powder—S. Wallace and Co., 294 bags Temgreek seed—M. Nensey and Co., 87 drums sodium bichromate—The Cawnpore Chemical Works, Ltd.

S.S. LEMSTERKERK

To Antwerp:—550 bales cotton raw voikart Bros., 977 bags linseed—Manaair Trading Co. Ltd.

To Gothenberg:—150 bales cotton waste—Chunilal and Co.

To Genoa:—82 drums linseed oil—Kamala Oil Mills.

S.S. HAINAN

To Lagas:—15 bales cotton piecegoods—C. Uttamchand.

To Port Harcourt:—29 bales cotton piecegoods—C. Uttamchand.

To Freetown:—8 bales cotton piecegoods—C. Uttamchand, 5 bales cotton piecegoods—J. Narayandas and Co.,

To Antwerp—330 bales cotton raw—B. C. Export and Import Co.

To Oslo:—50 bales cotton waste—L. O. Vora.

S.S. MOUNT DAVIS

To Alexandria:—26 drums castor oil—S. Mohanlal and Co.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

ARRIVALS

S. S. "ATLANTACITY" arrived from Galvaston, Texas, on March 11, with a crew of 30 men (M.M.)

"SHAHZADA" arrived from Ramgoon on March 12, with 7389 tons of rice (M.M.)

"VIRGINIAMAY" arrived from Cochin on March 12, with some general cargo (Karachi Steam)

"EXPLORER" arrived from Madras on March 12, with 5959 tons of general cargo (L.Edwards).

Marmagoa on March 10 with 837 tons of general cargo (Scindia).

SAILINGS

"STRATHEDEN" sailed for London on March 11, with 992 passengers and 4000 tons of general and refrigerated goods.

"STEEL NAVIGATOR" sailed for Alexandria on March 11 with 13 passengers and 2500 tons of general cargo

"SANGARLO" sailed for Genoa on March 9, with 200 tons of cotton.

"AMBICA" sailed for Calicut on March 11, with 1200 tons of general cargo.

"JOSE MARTI" sailed for United Kingdom, on March 11, with a crew of 38 men.

Improvement In Coal Loading

NEW DELHI, March 11, (A. P. I.): The steady improvement in coal loading during the last few months has been maintained in February, says a press note issued by the Railway Ministry. Statistics for this month reveal that a million and three quarter tons of coal were lifted by railways from the Bengal and Bihar pitheads along to the consuming areas. The average loading per day amounting to 2,686 Wagons this would have touched 2,790 wagons if the figure for February 11 were left out of account as working was almost suspended on that of mourning for Mahatma Gandhi's death by a large number of labourers.

The aggregate figure for movement of coal for the whole of India was 2,200,000 tons. The daily average for all India loading was 3,408 wagons per day excluding coal loading in Assam. Thus registering an improvement of 189 wagons per day over the figure for the preceding month.

This does not take into account the large number of wagons—about 140 per day—which were offered by the railways but could not be utilised by the collieries.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 11.

T. T. London on:—

New York selling 4.0275, buying 4.0325, Madrid 44.00 Montreal selling 4.0275, buying 4.0325, Zurich selling 17.34, buying 17.36, Stockholm 14.47 to 14.50.

MUTT AND JEFF—If Jeff's Oil Had Held Out He'd Be In California By Now
BY BUD FISHER
SO YOU WANT TO WORK FOR THE RAILROAD, EH? WHAT CAN YOU DO?
PHILA. RAILROAD YARD
ANYTHING!
O.K. TAKE THIS CAN OF OIL AND OIL ALL THE SWITCHES UP THE LINE! LET'S SEE HOW GOOD YOU ARE!
HELLO, CHIEF! THIS IS JEFF! I'M OUT HERE IN CHICAGO—
I NEED MORE OIL!

Exit the unwelcome visitors!
Bugs, fleas, mosquitoes — even flies — are a problem no longer. 'Wellcome' D.D.T. Powder and water provides a quickly-made solution that can be sprayed on walls, bedding or furniture to keep everything pest-free — without danger to yourself. Use it also on outside rubbish tips to keep flies under control, and on domestic animals to rid them of parasites. A solution of 'Wellcome' D.D.T. is very economical and simple to make — just add it to water. Prepared by an organisation world-famous for safe, reliable medical preparations, it means freedom at last from the nuisance and health dangers of insect pests.
'WELLCOME' BRAND D.D.T.
DISPERSIBLE POWDER
A BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. PRODUCT

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

LOST & FOUND

Found a Ladies Golden Hair Pin on 10th evening at Matunga Tram Terminus. Owner may contact Post Box 5571, Bombay 14. (8328)

MATRIMONIAL

Army Officer Captain Khatri Hindu (40) drawing Rs. 1000/- monthly invites correspondence from a young modern very beautiful Lady well educated and highly proficient in music. View second marriage. No dowry needed. Apply Box No. 8321, "Bombay Chronicle."

Anglo-Indian Gentleman 35, income Rs. 500 invites correspondence from fair good looking girls. View matrimony. No restrictions. Write Box No. 8330, "Bombay Chronicle."

Well-settled educated Hindu youth 25, with own house insurance, and serving in a large local firm, invites matrimonial correspondence from only healthy extremely fair beautiful refugee virgin about 17. Must be used to domestic work and be willing to accept deccani Brahmin way of living. Box No. 8308, "Bombay Chronicle".

Highly educated, cultured Indian lady (Maharashtrian) with rational outlook invites correspondence from equally highly qualified, sincere, well-established bachelor below 40. Apply c/o. Box No. 8320, "Bombay Chronicle".

SOCIAL

Make Friends.—For Hobbies, Educational, Business, Professional and Social Connections. Apply with 2 As. Stamps. The Universal League of Introduction, 5, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. (8282)

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Building Supervisor for an Up-country Mill with knowledge of R.C.C. and Steel Work, capable of controlling labour and supervising all building works. Salary upto Rs. 200/- with free quarters. Apply Box No. 8299, "Bombay Chronicle."

Few Homoeopathic Practitioners wanted. On decent salary and quarter allowance. For city and village work in Bombay Presidency Apply Dr. B. K. Banerjee, Parel, Bombay. 8323

Wanted Science or Arts B.T.. from April or June. Basic starting salary 100-125: experience in topmost classes. P. T. Dip. additional qualification. Retired Government servants eligible Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institution, opp. Charni Road Station. Bombay 4. (8311)

Wanted a Shorthand Typist. Write with full particulars as regards experience, etc. to Box No. 1001 "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted, An experienced and energetic Foreman for the Bakery with long experience and knowledge of manufacturing all kinds of Biscuits, Cakes etc. Apply Stating experience and salary wanted with testimonials to The Surti Bakery, Baroda. 8288)

Wanted Students in Typewriting and Shorthand. Fees Rupees 3/- per month. Join immediately between 8—10 morning. New Era Commercial Classes, 557 Cheera Bazar, First Floor. (8327)

If you want any kind of Employment in India or abroad apply for 'terms' stating qualifications and desires to Roberts & Co., Employment Suppliers, Subathu (Simla Hills). 8319

If you want any kind of employment in India or abroad, apply (stating qualifications) for our "Terms". Hastings and Co., Employment Agents, Cloth Market, Delhi. (8315)

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

Wanted Urgently Motor Garage near Crawford Market, Dhobitalao, Fort, Kalbadevi or Girgaum Locality willing to pay good rent, contact Onward Trading, Tayabji Bld., 3rd Floor opposite Gokuldas Hospital. (8305)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry within short period less expenditure. Apply prospectus Dental Institute, Jamnagar. 8274

A Batch for Vacation—Davar's College of Commerce—Enrol immediately for all Specialisation and Professional Diploma Courses for training throughout vacation for next year's examinations. Call or write for Prospectus, 51 Esplanade Road. (8307)

Homoeopathy. Easily learnt by Post. For Particulars See Grace Mission's Display Advt. on page 2 this issue. (197)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted at Bombay sole-distributors and stockists for our renounced and well-demanded Biscuits who may distribute our products through India except West Bengal. Interested parties are hereby invited to correspond for terms etc. to B. P. Biscuit Factory, Lawrence Road, Karachi. 8322

Wanted—Chief Agent for Bombay for a progressive Calcutta Life Office. Write with full particulars to—Box No. 7729 "Bombay Chronicle".

FINANCE & PARTNERSHIP

Wanted partners investing, Rupees Five Thousand in running profitable business. For details in person please write Box No. 8319, "Bombay Chronicle".

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED

Registered Office: Bhagirath Palace, Chandni Chowk, Delhi. Head Office: 2, Royal Exchange Place. Calcutta.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED will be held at the Head Office of the Bank at 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, on Thursday the 22nd April 1948 at 4 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Balance Sheet as on 31st December 1947 and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1947.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation
   (i) R. G Saraiya. Esqr.,
   (ii) A. C Law, Esqr.,
   (iii) Baijnath Jalan. Esqr.
   (iv) Motilal Tapuriah, Esqr.,

who retire under article 95 of the Articles of Association of the Bank, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

4. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board
B. T. THAKUR,
General Manager.

Calcutta.
10th March, 1948.

N. B.

(i) The transfer books of the Bank will be closed from Friday the 2nd April to Thursday 22nd April 1948 both days inclusive.
(ii) The dividend when sanctioned will be payable on or after Friday the 23rd April 1948, to those shareholders whose names appear in the Register of members on Thursday the 22nd April 1948.
(iii) Dividend warrants will be posted to shareholders at their registered address or in accordance with their mandates. Shareholders are requested to advise changes in their address, if any. (7715)

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy No. 38408 on the life of BHANJI SHIVJI SAWLA a duplicate policy will be issued and the claim will be paid thereunder unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

K. BALASUBRAHMANYAM.
Manager and Actuary.
Bombay, 10-3-48. (8326)

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops) G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T. will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 P.M. on 23-3-48 for the supply of Pure Ghee and Groundnut Oil at the Railway Grainshops on the Poona Division. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office or from the Asstt. Controller Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, at Poona. 7694

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Visit —Associated Machine and Tool Company's Showroom at 130, Medows Street, Bombay, where various kinds of machinery, electrical equipments and engineering tools are displayed. (7430)

MEDICAL ADLETS.

Unique sovereign remedy for Asthma Pransanjiwan Buty (Regd.) relieves Asthma of all the five kinds radically by a single dose to be taken on 25-3-48 (full moon). Apply in English distinctly:—Sri Mahatma Yogeshwar, Nath Baba Ayurvedic Banaushdhi Bhandar, P. O. Chitrakot U P. (8318)

PROPERTY FOR SALE

For Sale—15 Acres of land with five bungalows and Fruit Garden, Oil Engine, on Ganeshkhind Road, Poona, Mulla River Bank Aundh, Revd Wairagar, Aundh, Kirkee, Poona 3. (8309)

PROPERTIES WANTED

Wanted to purchase a decent spacious European styled Bungalow with phone preferred also Modern Office with Telephone and suitable Land Plot ultimately to build Bungalow and Factory, owners estate agents and brokers please contact immediately with definite offers Onward Trading Co., Tayabji Building, third floor opposite G. T. Hospital, Carnac Road. (8301)

BUSINESS WANTED

Wanted any Profitable Lucrative Business for outright purchase or partnership prepared invest 2/3 lacs. Cinema Exhibition Line also preferred. Contact Box No. 8304, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale Artificial Silk Yarn Waste please communicate with The Nanikram Sobhraj Mills Ltd. Railyaypura, Ahmedabad. (7673)

Available ex-Stocks American Electric Gramophones from Rs. 180/ Flourescent tubes and reflectors Electric lamps all standard voltages and types from 15 watt to 1000 watts C.T.S cables all sizes good discounts for quantities Apply Box No. 3985 "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

ADEN PORT TRUST.
APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the appointment of an Assistant Engineer in the Port Engineer's Department of the Aden Port Trust.

Applicants should be not less than 28 years of age, should hold a recognised Engineering Degree or equivalent qualifications and have had good experience in the work pertaining to the Engineering branch of a local authority. Preference will be given to candidates with experience of harbour work and hydrographical surveying.

The salary attached to the post is Rs. 400-20-500 a month plus Rs. 50/- a month cost of living allowance. Rs. 60/- a month travelling allowance, free unfurnished quarters are provided and a water allowance is paid. Free medical attention but not hospital expenses. A second class passage for the selected candidate and his wife, should he be married, will be provided between Bombay and Aden on first appointment and on completion of the contract period between Aden and Bombay.

The contract will be for three years subject to a probationary period of six months with three months leave on full pay at termination of contract. If services are satisfactory the successful candidate may then be appointed to the Permanent Establishment and be entitled to the benefits accruing thereto.

Applicants should apply in their own handwriting stating their age, race, religion height, previous experience and when available. Applications should be accompanied with copies of recent testimonials and a recent photograph, and addressed to Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros., Agents, Aden Port Trust. 121, Medows Street, Fort. Bombay No. 1. 7681

ADEN PORT TRUST.
APPOINTMENT OF ENGINEERING SUBORDINATE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the appointment of an Engineering Subordinate in the Port Engineer's Department of the Aden Port Trust.

Applicants should be good draughtsmen, have a sound knowledge of building construction, be capable of conducting simple surveys; be familiar with the preparation of Bills of Quantities and Specifications and be capable of setting out works and measuring up. A knowledge of hydrographical surveying would be an advantage.

Applicants must have completed a satisfactory course at a recognised Engineering College or Institution and should also have had practical experience in the field and office.

The salary attached to the post is Rs. 250-10-300 a month plus Rs. 40/- a month cost of living allowance, Rs. 60/- a month travelling allowance, free unfurnished quarters or house allowance in lieu thereof are provided and a water allowance is paid. Free medical attention but not hospital expenses. A second class passage for the selected candidate and his wife, should he be married, will be provided between Bombay and Aden on first appointment and on completion of the contract period between Aden and Bombay.

The contract will be for three years subject to a probationary period of six months with three months leave on full pay at termination of contract. If services are satisfactory the successful candidate may then be appointed to the Permanent Establishment and be entitled to the benefits accruing thereto

Applicants should apply in their own handwriting stating their age, race, religion, height, previous experience and when available. Applications should be accompanied with copies of recent testimonials and a recent photograph, and addressed to Messrs Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros., Agents, Aden Port Trust. 121, Medows Street, Fort. Bombay No. 1. 7682

ADEN PORT TRUST.
APPOINTMENT OF ENGINEERING DRAUGHTSMAN.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of an Engineering Draughtsman in the Port Engineer's Department of the Aden Port Trust.

The work involved will be mainly civil engineering but applicants should be acquainted with mechanical engineering drawing. They should also be familiar with the principles of building construction and be able to plot surveys.

The salary attached to the post is Rs. 160-5-175 a month plus Rs. 40/- a month cost of living allowance, free unfurnished quarters or house allowance in lieu thereof are provided and a water allowance is paid. Free medical attention but not hospital expenses. A second class passage for the selected candidate and his wife, should he be married, will be provided between Bombay and Aden on first appointment and on completion of the contract period between Aden and Bombay.

The contract will be for three years subject to a probationary period of six months with three months leave on full pay at termination of contract. If services have been satisfactory candidate may then be appointed to the Permanent Establishment and be entitled to the benefits accruing theret .

Applicants should apply in their own handwriting stating their age, race, religion, height, previous experience, and when available. Applications should be accompanied with copies of recent testimonials and a recent photograph, and addressed to Messrs Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros. Agents Aden Port, Trust, 121, Medows Street Fort, Bombay No. 1. 7683

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Advertisement No. 12

APPLICATIONS INVITED for the undermentioned posts from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States or of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment. Women ineligible. Upper age limit relaxable by 3 years for Scheduled Caste candidates. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Council House, New Delhi .When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 7/8/- (Rs. 1/14/- for Scheduled Caste candidates) 10th April, 1948. Cheques or Money Orders not accepted. Separate application with separate fee required for each category of posts. Candidates from outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so.

1. 18 PERMANENT POSTS OF AIRCRAFT EXAMINERS IN THE CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT. Three posts reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates, but if qualified Scheduled Caste candidates are not available, the best available candidates will be nominated in their place. AGE Preferably not below 25 years. PAY Rs. Rs. 275-25-500-E.B.-30-650-E.B.-30-800. A higher initial pay up to Rs. 350/- may be granted according to age, experience and qualifications. QUALIFICATIONS: Applicants should have undergone approved apprenticeship training for a period of 2 to 3 years, followed by four years or more practical work in an Aircraft Factory engaged in the manufacture or assembly of complete aircraft or engines, and should have acquired specialised knowledge in two of the following four subjects:—

(1) Hydraulics. (2) Electrical Installation. (3) Instruments. (4) V. P. Aircrews and C.S. Units.

They must have held charge of a relative section or sections of work in which they are specially qualified for a period of not less than 2 years.

A good general educational and technical training is essential. Applicants below Matriculation standard will not be accepted.

Applicants who received their initial training in the D.C.A. Training Scheme and passed their examination satisfactorily will be considered as having qualified in regard to approved apprenticeship training.

Ex-service personnel of the R.A.F. and R.I.A.F. who fulfil the conditions regarding the length of experience in the trades of Fitter (e) and Fitter Aero, and who have held supervisory posts in rank of not below that of Sargeant and who have not less than 2 years experience as an N.C.O. in an overhaul and maintenance unit will be eligible.

2. NINE POSTS OF ASSISTANT ENGINEERS WORKSHOPS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS). The posts are temporary but likely to be made permanent. Two posts reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates, but if no such suitable candidates are available, all the posts will be treated as unreserved. AGE Preferably between 20 and 25 years; relaxable in special cases. PAY Rs. 275-25-500-E.B.-30-650-E.B.-30-800. Higher initial pay may be granted, as a special case, to a specially well-qualified and experienced candidate. QUALIFICATIONS ESSENTIAL B.Sc., B.E. or Diploma in Engineering considered equivalent to an Engineering Degree or Sections A and B of the Associate of Membership Examination of the Institute of Engineers (India) or any other educational qualifications recognised by that institution as exempting from passing these sections. DESIRABLE (a) Experience in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering Works (b) Graduate or Associate Membership of the Institute of Engineers.

3. ONE POST OF ASSISTANT FOREMAN FOR THE TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT ESTABLISHMENT (WEAPONS), ISHAPORE. The post is temporary on contract basis for 3 years in the first instance. No age limits. PAY Rs. 260-15-350 for direct recruits. For persons in continuous employ since 28th September, 1931: Rs. 375-15-450-20/2-490. Higher initial pay may be granted, as a special case, to a specially well-qualified and experienced candidate. QUALIFICATIONS An ex-soldier having qualified at the platoon and support weapons wings of the Infantry School. Must be a competent Instructor in S.A. and a suitable man at Arms himself. Must be able to take charge of the range, maintain records and apply the range discipline set forth in Army Regulations. He must have a knowledge of A.F.V. Armament (M.Ss. and Smoke Projectors). An ex-V.C.O., W.O. or S/Sgt. S.A.S. staff properly qualified from the I.A.C or infantry would suit admirably. A departmental or Corps Officer is quite unsuitable if he is not experienced in the handling of weapons. (7713)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY
Circular No. M. 4246 of 1948.

THE FOLLOWNG seating arrangements of candidates appearing at BOMBAY AND DADAR Centres for the Matriculation Examination commencing on and from MONDAY, the 15th March, 1948, are hereby announced for the information of tne said candidates:-

BOMBAY CENTRE

Place of Examination	Seat Numbers No.
1. Siddhartha College, Marine Lines, Queens Road, (B.B. & C.I.)	1—796
2. Sir J. J. P. B. Institute, Hornby Rd. Fort.	797—1586
3. Sydenham College of Commerce, Opp. G.I.P. Rly. 3rd class booking office, Bori Bunder.	1587—2016
4 Chikitsak S. Shirolkar H. School, Kande Wadi, Girgaon.	2017—2516
5 Aryan E. Society's H. School, Near Opera House, Charni Road.	2517—2860 5213—5472 42257, 42274.
6 Anjuman-e-Islam High School, Hornby Rd., Near "Times of India" offices.	2861—3160
7 Sukhadwalla Building, Opp. Kitab Mahal, Hornby Road	3161—3341 5473—5518
8. St. Xavier's College, Dhobi Talao.	3342—4236
9 Robert Money High School, Proctor Rd., Grant Road.	4237—4524 5519—5590
10. Govt. Law College, Near Churchgate Station.	4525—4632 4983—5212 5591—5627 5656—5669 42258, 42259 42262
11. Wilson College, Chowpatty.	4633—4982 5628—5655 42260, 42261 42297, 42436
12. Elphinstone College, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.	42437—43166
13. Convocation Hall, University Gardens.	43167—43350 43505—43555 43557—43558

DADAR CENTRE

14. Khalsa College, King's Circle, Matunga, G.I.P. Rly.	5670—6126
15. R. A. Podar College, Matunga, G.I.P. Rly.	6127—6836
16. Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga, G.I.P. Rly.	6837—7813
17. King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar.	7814—8465
18. I.E.S. Girls' High School, Hindu Colony Dadar.	8466—8718 10136—10142
19. Mandap: King George High School, Hindu Colony, Dadar	10143—10297 43351—43482 43556
20. Antonio Da Silva High School, Dadar, B. B. & C. I., Near Maruti Temple.	8719—9139 10298—10414 42275, 42276
21. Chabildas L. Boys' High School, Near Tilak Bridge, Dadar, B.B. & C.I. Rly.	9140—9701 10415—10488
22. G.E.I. Girls' High School, Tulsi Pipe Road, Dadar B. B. & C.I.	9702—10135 10489—10528 42277

A complete list of the names of the candidates appearing at the Bombay and Dadar centres is kept at the University Office and Ramnarain Ruia College respectively and at the remaining places of the examination, a list of candidates appearing at the place of the examination is exhibited.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 10th March, 1948. 7715

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an Inspector of Police (Wireless) Bombay City Police.

A candidate should possess the following qualifications:—

AGE:—He must not be more than 40 years of age.

QUALIFICATIONS.—He should be fully qualified Wireless Engineer with at least 10 years experience and should be capable of maintaining a Wireless Station of V.H.F. and Short Wave transmitters. One having practical knowledge of use and maintenance of telegraph and wireless telephone system will be preferred.

PAY SCALE:—Rs. 370-13-500 and usual allowances admissible to an Inspector of the Bombay City Police.

Intending applicants should forward their applications stating all details and qualifications and experience together with copies of the certificates (which will not be returned) to the Dy Commissioner of Police, Headquarters, Bombay (and not to anyone by name) so as to reach him on or before the 25th March 1948.

Candidates not fulfilling the required conditions or not supplying the required details will be rejected and no correspondence will be carried on with them.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 10th March 1948. 7720

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Waste (Hard) from The India United Mills Ltd., No. 4 Mill and will be accepted upto 4 P.M. (S.T.) on Tuesday the 16th March 1948, in their Registered Office. Tender copies can be obtained from Cotton Department. E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road Ballard Estate, Bombay. 7705

PUBLIC NOTICES

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR 1948

Persons in Central and Western India who definitely intend to visit the British Industries Fair 1948 are invited to assist the U. K. Trade Commissioner in compiling statistics of visitors from India by filling in the particulars shown below and sending the cutting to him at Menkwa Building, 10 Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR 1948

Visitor's Name:

Name and Address of visitor's firm in India:

Travelling by Sea/Air:

(Delete whichever is inapplicable)

7723

THE MYSORE ABRASIVES LIMITED

237/2, 13th Cross Road, Malleswaram P. O. Bangalore

NOTICE

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company called for on Saturday, the 6th March 1948, having been cancelled. Notice is hereby given that an Extra-ordinary General Meeting of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 237/2, 13th Cross Road, Malleswaram, Bangalore, on Wednesday the 31st March 1948 at 4 p. m. to consider the following.

AGENDA

1. To be passed as a Special Resolution:
   "Resolved that the Company be and hereby wound up voluntarily in as much as the objects of the Company cannot be carried out profitably with the existing resources for the Company."
2. In the event of passing of the above said Resolution. To appoint one or more Liquidators and to fix their remuneration.
3. To give such directions to the Liquidators as the Shareholders may deem fit in regard to the realisation of outstandings and other assets and distribution thereof.

By Order of the Board.
MD. RAHIM KHALEELI,
Director-in-Charge
Bangalore. 4th March 1948. (7727)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited before 10th April, 1948 for the post of Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics and Applied Mechanics at Elphinstone Technical High School, Bombay. A person domiciled in Bombay Province preferred PAY—Rs. 160-10-200 E.B.-10-250, plus house rent allowance, plus dearness allowance, plus compensatory local allowance. AGE—Ordinarily not more than 30 years. Age limit may be relaxed in the case of a suitable candidate.

QUALIFICATIONS—First class B.Sc. or II class M.Sc. with applied Mathematics or Physics or degree in Mechanical Engineering from a recognised University or technical Institution. Teaching experience of 2 years in the above subjects or workshop experience for the same period preferred.

For further particulars and form application write to the Head Master, Elphinstone Technical High School, Cruickshank Road, BOMBAY No. 1 (7724)

NOTICE

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the Loss of Policy No 56727 on the Life of Mr. Ratilal Tuljashanker Bhatt now residing at C/o J. Premji & Co. (Eritrea) Ltd. Asmara, a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

Bombay, 13th March 1948.
K. BALASUBRAHMANYAM,
Manager & Actuary
(8329)

FOR SALE

TWO SPLENDID HOUSES with upper floors and all conveniences in beautiful surroundings and airy extensive grounds on Murzabanabad Road, Andheri. Immediate possession. Apply Box 8730 "Bombay Chronicle"

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Directorate General of Industries and Supplies
Office of the Director of Supplies, Bombay Circle BOMBAY.

THE DIRECTOR of Supplies, Bombay, invites Tender number BOM-T2-1551 to reach him on or before 11 a.m. on 19-3-1948 on forms (not transferable) obtainable from his office at Rs. 6 (not refundable) per set to be paid in cash by Money Order or Indian Postal Order (quoting tender No. full name and address of the remitter. for:—

	Description	Quantity
1	Deodar Deal or any soft wood for packing cases	6000 c. ft.
2.	Hardwood Sleepers, jungle teak, standard size	2500 c. ft.

2. Applicants not already on the approved list of this department or the late Department of Supply must give their Banker's reference on applications for tender forms. Tender forms will not be issued to firms already black-listed. (7725)

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.
JUDGE, LABOUR COURT, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited BEFORE 23-4-1948 from natives of the Province of Bombay and non-Muslim refugees from Pakistan for the post of JUDGE, LABOUR COURT, Bombay. PAY—Rs. 800-1000 PLUS cost of living allowance. QUALIFICATIONS.—(1) The candidate should be LL.B. of the University of Bombay or have passed the examination for Pleaders held by the High Court or the Advocates examination conducted by the Bombay Bar Council or should have been admitted to the Bar of England, Northern Ireland or Scotland. (2) He should have sufficient knowledge of Gujarati, Marathi or Kannada to enable him to speak, read, write and translate with facility from the written character into English and VICE VERSA. (3) He should have practical experience of labour and industrial problems or done research in such problems or made a study of labour and Industrial Law. (4) He should have practised as an Advocate or Pleader in the High Court of Bombay or in the Civil or Criminal Courts subordinate to it for at least 7 years. AGE.—Not more than 40 years on 1-7-1948, relaxable in suitable cases. Application form supplied on receipt of a large addressed envelope bearing 3½ annas postage stamps and crossed Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay," who will supply full details on request. CANVASSING IN ANY FORM WILL DISQUALIFY THE CANDIDATE CONCERNED. 7712

NOTIFICATION

WANTED four qualified OVERSEERS and six Mistries who have had experience on well sinking and construction thereof. Applications stating qualifications and salary expected should reach the undersigned upto 31-3-48.

Executive Engineer
For Director of Agricultural Engineering, B. P., Poona.
No. 23, Koregaon Park,
Poona 1.
11-3-48. (7726)

ASSAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

WANTED PRINCIPAL, LECTURERS, PROPAGANDA OFFICER AND PROPAGANDA INSPECTOR.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Superintendent, office of the Assam Public Service Commission, Shillong on or before the 30th March, 1948 for the posts of (1) One Principal on Rs. 500-20-700/- p.m. (2) Four Lecturers on Rs. 175-425/- p.m. each, (3) One Propaganda Officer on Rs. 200-450/- p.m. and (4) One Propaganda Inspector on Rs. 100-350/- p.m. plus the usual allowances admissible under the rules for the Co-operative College, Assam. Experienced candidates may be placed anywhere on the pay scale.

QUALIFICATIONS:—1. Principal—(a) High academic qualifications, (b) administrative experience, (c) Experience and knowledge of Co-operative movement and education. 2. Lecturers—(a) Master's degree in Economics or Commerce, or Degree in Law with Diploma from the Co-operative Institute, Bombay or with Diploma in Banking and Accountancy from a recognised Institute. (b) experience of Co-operative education and movement. 3. Propaganda Officer—(a) High educational qualifications, (b) knowledge of propaganda and journalistic experience. 4. Propaganda Inspector—(a) Good educational qualifications, (b) knowledge of propaganda, (c) experience of Co-operative activities. The following details are required:—Age on 1st January, 1948, Home District, Community, Qualifications experience and present occupation, if any.

Application fee of Rs. 10/- for (1), (2) and (3) each and Rs. 5/- for (4) above should be credited into Treasury under head "XXXVI — Miscellaneous Departments — Examination Fees—Receipts of the Assam Public Service Commission" and chalan only attached to application, and no postal stamps or money orders will be accepted in lieu of chalan. Government servants should apply through proper channel. 7717

(For Further Notices See Page 9)

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press Red Building Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.